HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,127—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10503	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	6900
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
COMANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrauteil, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	19th Mar. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Austrian House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 15th March 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 390.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,103	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,089	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	3,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT :—

GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.

Rs. 1-8 per lb.

MARRONS GLACES.....Rs. 2 per dozen.

Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW.
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, spermatora exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last ? There is no need of your having to say it ; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COPIES OF OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1 Duet..... Piano and Violin "Rondo"..... Beethoven.
Mrs. COLLIE and Mrs. MILLARD.

2 Song..... "The Sailor's Grave"..... Sullivan.
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER.

3 Song..... The Sweetest Flower that blows..... Hawley.
Miss RUSSELL, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER.

4 Songs..... (a "Life"..... Blumenthal. (b "My Love is come"..... Marziats.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.

5 Songs..... (a "Gone"..... Sullivan. (b "An I yet"..... Blumenthal.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

6 Violin Solo "Adagio and Andante"..... Haydel.
Mrs. COLLIE, accompanied by Mrs. MILLARD.

7 Operatic Song..... "Toreador Song from Carmen"... Bizet.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.

8 Songs..... (a "The Rose"..... Noel Johnson. (b "When the Swallows homeward fly"..... M. V. White.
Mrs. GROVE

9 Song..... "Love's Reign is Ended"..... Messager.
Mr. ALEC MARSH.

ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3 and Rs. 2.
Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OWING to the SOLAR ECLIPSE on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, WATER SUPPLY at HIGH PRESSURE will be given to the City between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on that day in addition to the usual daily supply.

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th March, 1904.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by 1 O'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1904, for the following services for the Official year 1904-1905.

(1) Repairs to all the Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District.

(2) Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone Yellow and Red Hill Earth, &c.

(3) Supply of Ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. R. MENNEER, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay, OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee.
Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

RS. 4,000 in CASH PRIZES, 29 Competitions, open to all, with special competitions for Sportsmen, Soldiers, Planters, Railway Employees, Policemen Amateur Photographers, School Boys, &c., &c., Sketches Photos, Short Stories, Essays, &c., wanted.

Send stamped addressed envelop for Prospectus to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME, SCHEME FOR A NEW STREET IN EXTENSION OF SOUTER STREET FROM MORLAND ROAD TO RIPON ROAD.

BYCULLA SECTION, E. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme. The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows:—

On and towards the NORTH by a portion of plot No 17 of the Board's Agripada Estate, on and towards the EAST by Ripon Road and another portion of plot No. 17 abovementioned, on and towards the SOUTH by Plot No. 15 of the abovementioned Agripada Estate, and on and towards the WEST by Morland Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved.....	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto.....	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	2 0

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 418 of 1902.

BAI MOTIBAI, widow of GOVIND JIVAN KINY, deceased, of Bombay Agree Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhaiwada Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPINATH JIVAN KINY of Bombay Agree Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhaiwada Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 24th day of February, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the defendant GOPINATH JIVAN KINY, in the following property at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground being a portion of the ground bearing Collector's Old No. 162, Collector's New No. 3776, and New Survey No. 1 & 2318 with a Chawl or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhaiwadi Road, Parel, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1463 (2) and Street No. 182 (a) and bounded on or towards the North by the vacant land of Shanwar Sukat Patell and Pandoo Fowasa Patell, on or towards the South by a Public Gully, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Motibai, widow of Govind Jivan Kiny, and on or towards the West by another chawl of the said Motibai Govind Jivan Kiny.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with three chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thakarewadi near Bhaiwadi, Parel, containing by admeasurement 841 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 833, Collector's New No. 4580, and New Survey No. 2033, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 696, 935 and 934 and Street Nos. 56, 272 and 294, and bounded on or towards the North, South and West by a Public Gully, on or towards the East by a Public Road.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Toka Land or ground called Chameli Bhat, situate, lying and being at Sewri containing by admeasurement 1760 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's old No. 49, 217 Collector's New No, A-1464, 15123, and New Survey No. 71-2448 and bounded on or towards the North by the land called Baloo's Chamali Harien, on or towards the South by a burial ground, on or towards the East by the land of Narayan Kerroo, and on or towards the West by Narayon Dabulkar's bungalow and garden.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewree without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4310 square yards and bearing Inamdar's No, 37-52 and bounded on the North and East by the ground of Durabji Khorsedji Kola, on or towards the South by the ground of Motibai widow of Govind Jivan, and on or towards the West by the ground of Ramji Lakhoojee with half the right title and interest in the well situate between the above property and the said ground of Motibai, widow of Govind Jivan.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 11000 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the ground bearing Collector's Old Nos. 555, 565 and 565, Collector's New No. 1461, Old Survey No. 255, 251 and New Survey No. 1-1577 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 4381, and Street No. 749, and bounded on or towards the North by the Oart of Motibai, widow of Govind Jivan, on or towards the south by the property of Ranchordas Tulsidas, on or towards the East by a gully, and on or towards the West by the property of Ranchordas Tulsidas.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of March 1904, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1904.

W. KEMP,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL...	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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VERY CHEAP ICE.—1 lb. for 1 pie only, 1 lb. for 1 pie only, 1 lb. for 1 pie only.—THE MAHARANI ICE FACTORY in Armenian Lane, Fort, will supply purely Ether and Transparent ICE at the above Rate, from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily.

FULL GROWN white FOX TERRIER Dog, made over to the Police. Owner to apply at the HEAD POLICE OFFICE.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 18	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	45 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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ATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
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RESERVE FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

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2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

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For further information, apply to—

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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

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3 Years & upwards 5 per cent. per annum.
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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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INSURANCES.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

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Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,139	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,313

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 15.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 236 5-8 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... 296 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 103 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..... 86 1-2 = + 1-4

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 1-8 = — 3-16
3 months hence ..... 25 13-16 = — 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 56 5-8 = — 3-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = + 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·45 = — 1-2
New York Demand..... 4·86 5-8 = — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 3 per cent = do
6 " " " 3 1-8 per cent = do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 per cent = — 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 5-8 = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 2 5-8 =

METALS—
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow metal £6 1-3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-18-0 + 6d.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £4-19-0 + 1s.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 7 3-4 Sellers. — 1-4

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 M.-J. Sellers. } Tone quiet.
Red Karachi. 30 M.-J. Sellers. }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32l-2, A.-M. Buyers, Easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8 + 1-4

WOOL AUCTION.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened to-day, number of Bales offered 18,400. Good attendance home and foreign buyers.

1-4 to 1-2 higher.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 8·56 — 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 27,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·37 plus 3	8·36 plus 3	8·39 plus 4
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·34 plus 4	8·31 plus 4	8·04 plus 3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·24 ...	6·88 plus 2	6·78 plus 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 11,000
Do. last year 20,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil.
Do. do Continent 2,000

In New York—
Spot..... 16·45+10
Futures, month of March ..... 16·02— 3
Do. do. July ..... 16·35— 2

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 16 unchanged
Futures, month of June ..... 16·51—3
Do. do. Sept ..... 13·73—6
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 15th March, 1904:—

Cotton ..... 16,161 bales.
Wheat ..... 25,213 cwts.
Linseed ..... 33,902 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... 7,449 "
Gingellyseed ..... 9,374 "
Poppyseed ..... 443 "
Groundnuts ..... 183 "
Castorseed ..... 3,697 "
Rice ..... 43,525 "
Myrabollams ..... 5,673 "
Cottonseed ..... 15,312 "
Mowrasseed ..... Nil "
Gram ..... 1,311 "
Jowar ..... 14,007 "
Maize ..... 380 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 16.

Exchange—Tone quiet,
Bank T.T.....1s. 4d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4 7-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do do 170¼
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 185 1-2
Japan 30 do do ..... Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash..... Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 30th March " 98-8

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th Mar. 6 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone dull. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 2 0
Forward 5 8 0

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 2 0
Do Forward 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 8 0
Do Forward 5 9 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 10 0
Do Forward 5 11 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 13 6
Forward 5 15 0

Castorseed—Tone Steady.
Ready 21 0 0
Forward 21 4 0

Gingellyseed.—Tone easier.
Howree Khandeish ... 31 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 30 8 0
25 per cent. " ... 29 12 0
50 per cent. " ... 28 0 0
Black Kutnee " ... 25 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... 33 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,
Pissi 91 per cent.... 30 4 0
Club No. 1 " ... 30 0 0
Hard Red " ... 24 12 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet,
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales.
Imports ..... 1,000 "

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June,
8·33 — 4	8·32 — 4	8·32 — 4
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·30 — 4	8·27 — 4	7·99 — 5
Set-Oct	p Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·20 — 4	6·88 — 2	6·76 — 2

COTTON.—The local market continues firm and a further advance has taken place in the price of Broach. There is a moderate enquiry from both mills and exporters.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (By. terms)...	256	243	236	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (By. terms)...	261	244	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	261	249	...	do
Comrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	270	263	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	254	246 do
Jalgaum do.	256	248	...	do
Khandwa do.	264	...	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do.	273	266	...	do
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	278	271	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	282	274	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	345	334	320	do
Surat ...	363	...	...	do
Bhownugger (M. G ...	282	272	...	25 May
Do. M.G, ...	278	268	...	,,
Mutia (M. G.)	271	261	225	25 Mar
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	295	25 May
Western	...	...	276	do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhownugger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols 86 5 8
3 per cent Rentes 96
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 1-3
Bar Silver 26 1-8

It is stated that the Duke of Argyll is at work upon the libretto of a new opera, which will probably be produced in London during the present year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional; line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BELLAIRS—March 6, at Gorakhpur, the wife of E. J. W Bellairs, United Provinces Police of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—FREEMAN—March 5, at the Catholic Cathedral Allahabad, Charles Norman Kelly, A. T. S., E. I. Railway Cabinbearj, to Ruby Clare, eldest daughter of T. F. Freeman, Junior, Secretary, Boardjof Revenue, U. P. Government, Allahabad.

DEATHS.

CLIFFORD—March 9, at her residence at Kodaikanal, Madras Presidency, of pneumonia, Mrs. Annie Margaret Clifford, nee Fitz Simon, relict of Major Richard Clifford, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and of the Co, Wexford, Ireland.

THORPE—March 5, at her residence, No. 24, Park Lane, Calcutta, Mrs Frederica Marion Thorpe. Aged 53 years, three months and five days.

FERRAND—March 9, at Peshawar, Lieutenant-Colonel E Ferrand, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., London, Medical Officer, 56th Punjabis. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11·39m., 11·59a. Low water, 5·24m., 5·24a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Improvement Trustee 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's, Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.
Sanitary Association of Bombay, lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Sir James Monteath presiding 5 p.m.
Annual Prize distribution, Indo-British Institution, the Bishop of Bombay presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Selections from the Messiah, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
H. E. Lord Lamington's return from tour, Grant Road station, 6-57 p.m. (B.T.)
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture by Major T. D. Collis Barry on Serai and Antissra, 5-30 p.m.
John Roberts' match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 p. m., to-day.

LAW STUDENT'S SUCCESS.—Mr. Ramrao Dhakji Rane, is declared to have passed the last (2nd) L. L. B. Examination, of the Bombay University.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Goolam Hoosain Rahimtoola Khairaz, son of the late Mr. Rahimtoola, was yesterday enrolled and called to the Bombay Bar.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURE.—The fifth of the series of the six lectures on "Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities or Archæology" will be delivered by Mr. Devdatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M. A., in the University Library at 5-15 P. M. to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be given this evening in the Framji Cowasji Hall. The subject will be, "Some Commonsense views on Plague" and the lecturer will be Dr. N. K. Choksey. Sir James Monteath will preside.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—The steam-ship Canara was entering the harbour on Tuesday afternoon and while the crew were engaged in hoisting one of the derricks, the chain slipped off the winch and the derrick fell on two of the crew named, Ahmed Merally and Mufizilla Nazarali, who received serious injuries. They were removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where they have been detained.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Jones charged Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Wali a butcher, living in Clerk Road, with stabbing with a knife Chandbi woman, in the abdomen, at Mint Road, on Tuesday. Chandbi's statement, recorded by the Magistrate in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, was to the effect that her husband's name was Usman, and he lived in Seven Road. She was in the habit of frequenting in Mint Road the house of a woman known as "Mauci" or Aunt, where accused came to meet her. Before the Ramzan Id she had lent him a "Khargosa" ornament and a sum of fifteen rupees. He had promised to return both after the festival. On Tuesday afternoon she demanded them from him, but he refused to give them back. Three hours after he returned to her and drawing out a knife from his waist band, inflicted a wound with it on her abdomen. It was not true she knew a Parsee, or had any thing to do with him. Accused wanted to marry her by "nika," but the Kazi refused to perform the ceremony on the ground of the man being a "lucha," or a bad character. The hearing was adjourned.—Chandbi died last evening at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday morning at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard at Wari Bunder, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Sadoo Rama, aged twenty-five, a policeman, in the employ of the Railway, who committed suicide by placing his neck on the rail and allowing shunting waggons to pass over it. The evidence showed that the deceased had been sick with fever off and on for the last twelve months and was tired of life. On Tuesday evening he was on duty at the Mazagon Gate of the Wari Bunder goods yards, where the work of shunting goods waggons was going on. At 8 o'clock the deceased was relieved of his duty by another policeman named Gungaram Bhow and was seen proceeding towards the Chowkey. The shunting operations continued and about an hour afterwards the deceased's body was found lying at right angle to the outer rail, almost opposite the Chowkey. His head was severed from the trunk and was lying between the rails. His overcoat, boots, belt and cap were found in the Chowkey. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by allowing shunting waggons to pass over his body.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Maneshwar, a Purdesi milkman was charged by Tookaram Mahadeo, a Hindu, with enticing away his wife Chandrabhaga. Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that the complainant married Chundrabhaga about eight years ago and lived happily with her at Byculla. The accused used to supply milk in the locality in which the complainant lived. One evening about nine months ago, when the complainant returned home from work he found his wife had disappeared, taking with her ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 175. He reported the matter to the police. The woman was not found until about five months ago, when the complainant saw her in company of the accused. He asked her to go whth him, when an altercation took place between him and the accused. The complainant alleged that he was assaulted by the accused and some of his castemen who had come to his assistance. A few days ago the complainant saw his wife living with the accused in a hut at Clark Road and instituted the present proceedings. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused of misconduct and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DECREE FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

ON the Matrimonial side of the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe on Tuesday, Mr. F. P. J. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared on behalf of Soloman David, a fitter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Ahmedabad, and applied under section 10 of Act 4 of 1869 for a decree absolute for dissolution of his marriage with Anna Solomon David. Counsel said that the decree "nisi" was passed on the 27th September 1902, and it provided that, if within six months, no good or sufficient cause was shown, the plaintiff should be entitled to a decree absolute. The six months expired in March 1903, and the defendant Anna Solomon had not shown any cause why the decree should not be made absolute. The Prothonotary had issued his certificate dated 12th March 1904 and on the strength of that certificate, the plaintiff was entitled to a decree absolute. His lordship, under the circumstances, passed a decree absolute.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr T. W. Caffe, James MacDonald Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersay Dr. N. N Katrak, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. G. Gell, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

APPEAL AGAINST A DECISION.

The following letter for the Commissioner dated the 10th March was submitted:—I have the honour to state that the suit filed in the High Court by the Secretary of State against the Municipality in respect of the workshops ground has been decided against the Municipality. I forward herewith a copy of the Municipal Solicitors' letter, dated this day, in which they state that Counsel advice the filing of an appeal. I therefore request the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (j) of the Municipal Act, to the filing of the appeal. As the time for appealing will expire on 21st March 1904, I request that the Standing Committee will decide the matter at their meeting on Wednesday next.

The Committee gave the necessary approval.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

A memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information Dr. C. H. Cayley's report on the Bombay water-supply for the month of February 1904 was recorded. Dr Cayley during the course of his report stated that the condition of the Tansa and Tulsi waters was the same as in January; there was a small increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the Vehar water.

PROPERTIES AND METER CONNECTIONS.

The Standing Committee considered the report of their Sub-Committee regarding the proposal to meter the water-supply of properties accessible to those having metered connections. The Sub-Committee in their report stated that after careful consideration they were of opinion that it was not desirable to affix meters to properties, simply because they happened to be accessible to properties having metered connections. They were, therefore, unable to recommend the metering of the premises mentioned in the statement accompanying the Commissioner's letter, dated the 29th April 1903, or of any others similarly situated. The proposal for metering such premises seemed to have been based on the apprehension that water from unmetered premises would be carried away and used by the occupants of neighbouring premises having metered connections. But the Sub-Committee begged to point out that for such mischief a remedy had been provided by Section 279 (d) (ii) of the Municipal Act, under which a connection could be cut off if such misuse of the connection was permitted. If, however, there be exceptional circumstances connected with any tap adjacent to a metered connection, which rendered it impossible to take efficient action under Section 279 of the Municipal Act or otherwise the Commissioner might bring such cases before the Standing Committee for being specially dealt with. With regard to the statement forwarded to the Sub Committee by the Standing Committee resolution, dated 17th June 1903 in which certain properties were shown as having been metered on account of their being accessible to metered premises, the Sub Committee begged to point out that special directions of the Standing Committee in regard to these cases were not obtained as required by the last clause of Rule 1 of the Water Rules for 1903-1904.

The report was approved and adopted and a copy of it directed to be forwarded to the Corporation for sanction and guidance.

AUDITOR'S ALLOWANCE.

The following resolution of the Corporation was considered:—"That the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated the 24th February 1904, recommending sanction to the payment to Mr. S. D. Gupte of an allowance at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum for the period during which he was sole auditor, be referred back to that body for reconsideration."

After some discussion it was resolved to forward the resolution to the Commissioner for favour of remarks, adding that the Commissioner should consider the legal aspect of the question.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

DISOBEDIENCE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT'S ORDER.

CONVICTION QUASHED BY HIGH COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of a reference in the case of Imperator against Trimbak Damodar. The accused was convicted by Mr. Imdad Alli Roshanalli, second class magistrate of Shrigonda, in December last, of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and was fined three rupees, or in default three day's simple imprisonment.

Mr. J. Ghosal, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar in making the reference to the High Court, said that plague having broken out in the town of Shrigonda, the Mamlatdar and second class magistrate issued orders to the village officers, prohibiting the people of Shrigonda from using the usual burning ground lying near the Khandoba's temple and directing that a piece of land near the Mang Dobo should, pending further orders be used for the burning of dead bodies. The accused and his brother Vinayk Damodar having contrary to the orders of the second class magistrate cremated the dead body of their mother in the spot interdicted, were prosecuted and the accused No. 1 was convicted under section 188 of the Penal Code. The trying magistrate held accused No. 1 guilty of disobeying the order promulgated by a public servant. The authority or section under which the Mamlatdar issued such an order was not stated in the order itself. The Mamlatdar and second class magistrate, Mr. Ghosal remarked, could not pass any such order under rule 16 of the Mofussil Plague Rules, nor could he make any such order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Queen Empress vs Sammadha Pillai, I. L. Reports 19 Ma. 404 and Gangadhar Kamila vs Baidanath Jana, 24 W. R. G. C.) Mr Ghosal said the order the second class magistrate was ultra vires. He therefore moved the High Court to set aside the conviction and order the fine to be refunded.

Their lordships passed the following order on the reference: As it does not appear that the second class magistrate was lawfully empowered to promulgate the order in question, the Court quashes the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed on the accused Trimbak Damoder and directs that the fine be refunded.

THE NEEDS OF SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—With reference to the report of the public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz appearing in your issue of the 14th, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly supplement the same by the following:—A fund has been already started in connection with the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, to which Mr. Hussonally Abdulally has contributed Rs. 100. Other gentlemen have also subscribed and promised subscriptions. As one of the objects of the Association will be to provide medical relief and also an elementary school at Santa Cruz, the Association will gratefully receive any contributions from the general public towards this purpose.—Yours etc.

TRICUMDASS CALLIANJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Santa Cruz Residents' Association.

March 15.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	8	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	29	27	35
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	16	11	19
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramadipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	26	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	6	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	2	1	1
Hospitals	0	13	19
Total	109	100	179
Total plague deaths to date...	223,705	221,309	
Same date last year.....	167	149	253

INOCULATION.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 15th March was as under:—Civil Surgeon Monghyr 12 doses.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Phillips, Miss M G
Watts, Lt and Mrs
Campbell, Lt C K
Wharton, Miss
Cameron, Capt and Mrs
Simson, Mrs and Miss
Pallithorpe, Miss
Kimberley, Miss N
Crosthwaite, Mr G M
Ramsay, Mrs M and infant
Ramsay, Miss May
Ramsay, Master George
Fletcher, Miss D
Monkhouse, Capt and Mrs W P
Harrison, Mr H
Armstrong, Mr J W
Gough, Miss May
Dyer, Mrs and 3 children
Carragh, Mr Geo.
Budgeon, Lt H N
Burn, Lt A H
Colvin, Lt E J D
Darlington, Lt J St C
Drake-Brockman Lt
Gould, Lt S C
Harland, Lt A C
Kenworthy, Lt A W
Lamb, Lt D W O
Lang, Lt W H
Lyde, Lt S M B
Wilson, Lt R F
Oldham, Lt W S
Paterson, Lt G F G
Pogson, Lt F V
Quinan, Lt E P
Ricketts, Lt E W E
Ross, Lt E J
Spring, Lt H P
Summers, Lt G H
Trevor, Lt A C H
Watts, Lt N H L
Wallace, Lt C W
Jarman, Miss A B
Wilkin, Mr E
Wing, Miss
Craig, Mr W E
Cooke, Capt W W
Jenkins, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barnard, Capt and Mrs
Kincaid, Mr C
Campbell, Major W M
Dunne, Mr C J
McBlain, M F
Bharda, Mr J D
Muller, Mr and Mrs
Dickinson, Lt A
Millard, Mr R C
Steward, Miss F A
Elvin, Miss
Aspen, Mrs J L
Beatson, Mrs Stuart
Johnston, Mr F W
Richardson, Mr R
Buchanan, Major and Mrs W J
Cobb, Mr and Mrs W H and 2 children
Bayley, Mr C
Wright, Mr R
Hamilton, Capt and Mrs and infant
Marsh, Mrs and Miss
Thomas, Capt and R S
Loch, Major H F
Fraser, Capt and Mrs W S
Heneage, Major the Hon H G and Mrs
Ricardo, Miss M H
Norman, Mr and Mrs G and Miss
Woodford, Miss
Dadabhoy, Mr R
Eggar, Mr F H
Curran, Mr R M S
Mathews, Mrs S W
Graham, Dr and Mrs
Higgins, Lt. S Scott
Faulkner, Major, A N M
Foreman, Mr J
Ruck-Keene, Capt and Mrs
Johnston Mr J
Sheriff Mr S M
Colleander, Mr T O C
Robinson, Mr F M
Notion Mr L W
Misbed, Lt F
Bate Lt Col T E L
Parker, Mrs and infant

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Fernandes Mr M A
Galhardo Genl and Mrs
Silva Capt
Queiroga Lt and child

FROM BRINDISI.—Nicahi Mr R S

FROM PORT SAID.—Ralli, Mr T D

FOR KARACHI.—Cummings, Major W H
Barrett, Mrs, Gordon, Mr and Mrs A H

FOR SHANGHAI.—Plummer, Mr F

FOR RANGOON.—Sharp, Mr A

FOR SYDNEY.—Power, Mr A D

FOR HONGKONG.—Munro, Prof W H

FOR PENANG.—Luming Mr W A

FOR ADELAIDE.—Porter Mr R G

IN SOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court Yesterday morning.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI BEHBANI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, and also leave to serve notices and amend his schedule.

RE KURPAL PUNSEE.

Mr. Jardine for the insolvent, applied for a week's postponement of the further hearing of the petition. Mr. Manker for the opposing creditor having consented, the application was granted.

RE ABDUL RAHIM DATADINA.

Mr Kapadia for the insolvent applied for a rule nisi to withdraw the petition. He said his client had entered into a deed of composition with his creditors. The rule was granted and made returnable a month hence.

RE LALJI NATHU.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the hearing of the insolvent's petition was adjourned for a month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Alfred de Cunha; Dayashanker Khimji Joshi; Pitamber Shivji; Gajanand Ganpatrao Abdul Rehman Haji Jacob Memon; Punsey Raisey Sha and another; Tar Mahomed Halani and two others; Mahomedali Pirhhoy Porebunderi; Ramdas Jetha Joshi and Sheik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed.

DIVIDENDS.

The Official Assignee has declared the following dividends with the sanction of the Court:—Second dividend: Re Devchand Karson, four pies in a rupee; re Kanji Atta and others four annas; re G. F. Weston one anna; and re Sadanand Shivshankar Pitale, one anna.

First and final dividend: Re Abdulali Nurbhai, one anna and five pies in a rupee; re Bhiku Shanker Wardie, two annas.

Second and final dividend: Re Ganesh alias Rangrao Raoji Rege, four pies in a rupee; re Morarji Lalji six pies; re John Jones, six pies; re Umer Haji Sakur, three pies; re Paul Richard De Miranda, eight pies; re Shanker Balkrishna, ten pies; re Punsey Dharsey and another, three pies and a half; re Gungabhisan Uttamchand five pies; and re Haji Dada Haji Rahimtulla, seven annas and a half.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Kika Ladha charged Hazra, woman, Hargovan and Kaku alias Gordhan Ladha with assaulting him on the 29th February. Mr. De Quadros appeared to defend Nos. 1 and 2; Mr. De Souza defended No. 3. The complainant said while he was reading a newspaper in his room in Kalbadevi on the night in question, one Tulsidas came to him and said his friend whose name was Hargovandas, called him. They went to the second storey of a house in Gold Pitha. The house belonged to the first accused. With him was his friend Damodar Kahndas. While he and Damodar were seated on a swinging cot, Nos. 2 and 3, who were there assaulted him and said "Go now, and bring your Inspector Powar to raid the premises, and search for cocaine." This was because he had got No. 3 fined for illegally selling cocaine. While the two accused were taunting him and beating him No. 1 suddenly rose up from her seat, and going to a cupboard, took out of it a gold-embroidered slipper with a thin heel, and gave him twenty or twenty five blows with it. His friend Damodar was also assaulted. They were very much frightened, and could not call out for assistance, and the doors had been bolted. After the assault, the accused went away, and they had to beat a hasty retreat through a sweeper's passage. No. 2 managed in Court the cocaine case against No. 3; because he had served the police in that case, he had his reward in this assault. He was fined twice or thrice, but so were the accused.—The defence was, that the complainant was drunk, and he demanded of Nos. 1 and 2 two rupees for liquor. A policeman was called, when the complainant and his friend became afraid, and bolted through the back-door. Complainant was not assaulted. No. 3 was not there.—The Magistrate said there was a row, no doubt; but as to what the row was, the evidence was conflicting. It appeared the sepoy seemed to have been called by Hargovan to remove a drunken man. He could not convict the accused on such evidence, and therefore, acquitted them.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR Panjim correspondent, writing on the 12th inst., says:—An appeal has been filed in the High Court against the sentence passed on the Publisher and Editor of the daily journal "Heraldo" for giving a report of a sermon preached by a European Missionary in the convent of "Bom Jesus" at Old Goa on the 3rd December last. Opinions are very much divided on the alleged offence, but the opinion of the majority is unfavorable to the District Judge who pronounced the sentence and it now remains to be seen what view the High Court Judges will take of this extraordinary case. In my last letter, I was wrong in stating that the publisher had been sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. It was only for 10 days, while the Editor was not held responsible for the report of the sermon as he was not the writer of the same, though prepared to accept responsibility for it. He was, however, fined Rs. 75 and ordered to be imprisoned for 10 days, which imprisonment was in his case commutable to a fine of only 4 annas (100 reis) per day. The accusation against him was that of having forwarded to the Lisbon Association of Journals a protest against the criminal proceedings instituted here against the proprietors and publishers of the "Heraldo." What a difference between the liberty which the Press enjoy in British territories, and that permitted in this country!

General Galhardo, our Governor General, is expected here on the 20th inst. via Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

The "Voice of India" has a suggestion to make to the members of the Sanitary Association of Bombay. Our contemporary says:—The proposed Sanitary Association for Bombay is likely to suffer if the impression once gets abroad that it will have to break in upon domestic privacy. No such thing is intended so far as we are aware: in fact, a voluntary movement like this cannot possibly do anything against anybody's wishes. The promoters of the Bombay Sanitary Association had better come out with a programme, showing that beyond friendly guidance and pecuniary co-operation as far as may be, it will have nothing to do with any of the departments of the State, especially from its lower subordinates. Much will depend upon the personnel and the manner of going to work.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE INSPECTION.

The "Gujerat Mitra" thus comments on the subject of plague inspection at railway stations:—The Government of Bombay have indirectly admitted the practical inutility of continuing medical inspection, while declaring in reply to Honourable Mr. Setalvad's question that the present increase of plague in Bombay rendered it inopportune to put a stop to medical inspection. We may safely

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

"We started by a too slavish imitation of the English models and to this day we have never purged ourselves of the taint." This utterance of Lord Curzon at Simla, sometime ago, is the key note of the new Resolution on Indian Education which was published last week. It is to be purged of the taint. To correct and improve education in this country was one of the Twelve Tasks which his Excellency set himself on assuming his high office. Indian educational needs are only three in number: agricultural, industrial and moral. A well-known Anglo-Indian publicist in a treatise, he wrote on the subject, said in effect: Developing the intelligence of the ryot lies at the root of the improvement of Indian agriculture; developed manufactures would relieve pressure on the soil; while moral education is most badly wanted of all. Education adapted to India has become a burning necessity and the resolution comes rather too late than too soon. And on the principle of "What you would put into the life of a nation, put into its schools," educational reforms should in every case be based. The question has been asked: "Is education in India doing what it ought?" The answer is: "It is not." There are defects to be corrected; there are wants to be supplied. For about half a century literature and mathematics constituted nearly the entire teaching of the Indian colleges and as a result Indian education raised up an army of place-hunters and a plague of lawyers, a stool in a Government office or a lawyer's gown becoming the great objects of ambition among Indian students. As has been said on countless occasions there are great needs in Indian education: instruction adapted to agriculturists, education fitted to develop the manufactures of India and education better adapted to promote the moral elevation of the people. Developing the intelligence of the ryot lies at the root of all improvement and the Government of India even three and twenty years ago was prone to admit that no general advance in the agricultural system could be expected until the rural population had been so educated as to enable them to take a practical interest in agricultural progress and reform. As to the second want, the Famine Commission Report recorded the opinion that "at the root of much of the poverty of the people of India and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of security, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population and that no remedy for present evils can be complete, which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such support." As to moral education the Education Commission in their report complained that there was no attempt in the colleges at direct moral teaching, "In them, entire reliance has, as a rule, been placed on such opportunities for indirect moral lessons as are afforded by the study of the ordinary text-books and by the occurrences of ordinary academic life."

To wade through the long paragraphs of the Resolution, to which the "razor" might profitably have been applied, we find it confessed that the provision for agricultural education is at present meagre and stands in need of expansion and re-organisation. Where schools exist the staff is weak and inadequate and while the necessity for developing the agricultural resources of the country is generally recognised, India possesses no institution capable of imparting a complete agricultural education. The defect is to be remedied. The Government of India has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of an Imperial Agricultural College, in connection with an Experimental Farm and Research laboratory, at which it is intended to provide a thorough training in all branches of agricultural science, combined with constant practice in farming and estate management. It is hoped that a demand may arise among the landowning classes for men with agricultural attainments and that the proposed institution may succeed in meeting that demand. On the subject of industrial education the Resolution has also something to say. Existing defects are to be remedied, though Government does not expect a large immediate increase in the number of industrial schools and desires rather to encourage experiment than to prescribe fixed types for this form of education. Suggestions for experiment based upon observations of the habits and tendencies of Indian artisans have been placed before the local Governments and these will be pursued further under the advice of skilled experts in particular industries. Commercial education is to be fostered; for Government has come to the conclusion that a system of education intended to impart "useful and practical knowledge suitable to every station in life cannot be considered complete without more ample provision than exists at present for school training definitely adapted to commercial life." In attempting to make good this shortcoming Government looks for the co-operation of the mercantile community in framing suitable courses of instruction and in giving preference in selecting employes to those who have qualified themselves by directing their studies towards those subjects which will be useful in commercial life.

Of this subject of moral education the Resolution makes no reference, except in the vaguest possible way. In reply to the remark that the extension to India of an education modelled upon European principles and that so far as Government institutions are concerned, purely secular in its character, has stimulated tendencies unfavourable to discipline and has encouraged the growth of a spirit of irreverence in the rising generation. Government observes that if any schools or colleges produce this result they fail to realise the object for which they are established—the promotion of the moral no less than the intellectual and physical well-being of their students. Government looks for the remedy, not so much in any formal methods of teaching conduct by means of moral text-books or primers of personal ethics, as in the influence of carefully selected and trained teachers—who, we may be permitted to remark, are not very plentiful—and of teaching by example. Government has expanded its views and its determination to set about the reforms it has found desirable. Very little headway is likely to be achieved before Lord Curzon vacates his office, but it may be his successors will see the realisation of the present Viceroy's educational hopes.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

SINCE Parliament re-assembled the position of the Government has been going from bad to worse. If the forces of the Government could be got to work together there is still a majority on the Ministerial side, substantial enough to keep Mr. Balfour in power till the operation of the Septennial Act compels a dissolution. But the fiscal question has, to modify an historic expression, seriously disarranged the apple-cart, and were the Prime Minister a less bland individual than Mr. Balfour, the fall of the Ministry might be easily prophesied. But Mr. Balfour takes rebuffs that another man in his position would regard as vitally affecting his ministerial existence, with smiling unconcern. The last Liberal Ministry went out of office on a defeat by a snatch vote over cordite. Presumably the Prime Minister regards the decision of Lord Rosebery nine years ago as an exhibition of weakness. At any rate he will do nothing to assist the Radicals to an early attempt to regain the office they forsook nearly a decade since. Before the Ministry's defeat on Tuesday night their majority had on a recent occasion fallen to fourteen, and after the snatch division on Mr. Redmond's motion, the Opposition's proposal to report progress was rejected by a majority of only 23. There can be few, if any, historic parallels of a parliament surviving a Government defeat added to the number of ministerial reconstructions that have taken place since 1900. On the Opposition side of the House an early dissolution is confidently expected. But among Liberals the wish is undoubtedly father to the thought. The attitude of the official Ministerialists is reflected in the statement that the defeat is welcome as likely to have a good effect upon those Unionists who are at present showing a slackness of zeal. But it can have effect only at the cost of Mr. Balfour's complete sacrifice of Mr. Chamberlain and his fiscal views. The early part of a Parliamentary Session is always marked by a languor and slackness among members, but in this instance the want of energy has its origin on the Government side in the feeling that the present situation is too unsatisfactory to continue long. On the other hand it would seem that Mr. Balfour is intent on doing all he can to give Mr. Chamberlain his two years for propaganda.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE attempt of the remains of the Russian squadron to make a rush from Port Arthur to Vladivostock may account for the currency of reports as to the abandonment of the former port. If it were decided to abandon Port Arthur nothing would be left for the squadron but to adopt the course indicated. Anyhow that step has not been taken; for the Russians fell in with their enemy and a short engagement appears to have taken place, the new cruiser Diana being damaged for the second time. Meantime the Dmitri Donskoi in the Mediterranean continues active in preventing supplies reaching Japan from European ports. Her latest performance is to fire across the bows of an Italian cruiser. This diversion will be carried too far one day, unless the excessive zeal of her officers be checked. Operations on land do not appear to have made very great progress, but on that subject a Japanese military officer has been explaining to a correspondent the general idea. Their troops, he says, will not be lured into the heart of Manchuria to meet the fate of Napoleon in the steppes of Russia. Korea is to be the main object of their defence. The questions of Port Arthur and Manchuria are secondary problems, dependent upon the turn of events, for Japan is quite aware of what Russian may be able to do with time. If she proves so overwhelming as many optimists think the Japanese will wait the onslaught at a well-fortified point in Korea. They will organise, fortify and make Korea strong. The Japanese will not be led into any foolish excursion towards the middle of Siberia. What may be tried is to obtain command of the Liao-tung Peninsula and Port Arthur, but that will depend on the quality of the Russian resistance. Russia, to conquer, will in any case have to abandon her railway and march against a well protected Korea and thrust the Japanese out. out. To hold Korea, then, is the Japanese idea. The Manchurian question, if Japan is too weak to make much impression there, will be left for others to deal with.

SNAP SHOOTING IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

ONE of the most interesting and useful outcomes of the South African War has been the introduction of snap shooting in our system of musketry instruction. This is a distinct advance on the former collective practices, but some points in the shooting of the Boers seem to have been ignored. The latter seldom fired over cover, preferring, if possible, to fire from the side of their cover, which our men were not trained to expect. The chief advantage to a man firing in this way is that far less exposure is necessary, since in aiming over cover the whole of the head and arms generally become visible. Again, sufficient weight has not been given to the principle that a man under cover should be continually on the watch for a target in an unexpected position. The superiority of the Boers to our men in this respect was very marked, especially in the earlier engagements, and in the opinion of most experts was one of the principal lessons of the war. In an attack on their positions, for example, if they could once force our men to take cover, the Boer's quickness in noticing any movement rendered a further advance most difficult, and only to be achieved, as a rule, by incurring a severe loss, instances of which were only too plentifully furnished during the war. The fundamental principle of the Boer snap shooting was, while remaining under cover to maintain a strict watch to their front and flanks, while we, perhaps, in our desire to instruct our men to conceal themselves, are apt to overlook the importance of the latter object, though by firing over cover they are showing themselves more than is necessary.

THE Ladies' party at Rudymoney House arranged for to-morrow to meet her Excellency Lady Lamington has been postponed on account of Sir Jehangir's indisposition.

THE Home Member of Council, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, on leaving Calcutta, will pay a visit to Lucknow, where he will be the guest of Sir James La Touche, arriving on the 1st April.

ACCORDING to a special telegram received in Colombo from Hongkong, dated March 11th, 3,000 mounted Russians have entered Wiju, and Japan's Second Army Corps is now being transported to Korea.

THE ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a representative of the Chamber to be recommended to H. E. the Governor for nomination as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, (in the room of Mr. J. M. Dick, resigned), resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon and Co.

A NOTIFICATION in the "United Provinces Gazette" announces that the Government has decided to suspend the municipal system in fourteen minor Municipalities from the 1st April. The majority of the places named would seem to be little more than big villages.

THE Medical and Physical Academy of Florence has been pleased to elect Dr. Choksey, a Corresponding Member. It is about three years ago since he received a similar honour from the Medical Society of Munich. The University of Freiburg, Germany, conferred upon him in 1900 the rare and unique distinction of M. D. Honoris Causa, the only one of its kind in all India.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is due to retire shortly under the age clause, but we understand the Local Government will probably ask him to remain in India some time longer, in order to carry out the series of educational reforms sketched in the recent Resolution, which are more urgently needed in Bengal than elsewhere.

THE Superintendent, P. and O. Company, informs us that 218 persons paid for tickets to view the steamer Macedonia on Monday and Tuesday last, and the sum of Rs. 109-0-0 will accordingly be handed to the Rev. Father Longmore, Honorary Secretary, All Saints' Mission, Mazagon.

THE "New York Herald," a Central News message says, reports a game of poker in which Mr. Brady, a theatrical manager, after losing 85,000 dols., won back 75,000 dols.

MRS. KUNZMANN, widow of the late Joseph Kunzmann, formerly Mr. Root's law partner, committed suicide, says a Central News New York message. She had lost 600,000 dols. in stock speculation, principally in steel.

A YOUNG man is reported to have been knocked down in Brussels by the King of Belgium's automobile as it was leaving the palace. The automobile, according to a Dalziel's Brussels telegram, was running at great speed, it is said, and the friends of the injured man are stated to be bringing an action against King Leopold.

IN order to promote the use of gas-stoves (and thereby incidentally to increase the consumption of gas), a course of free public instruction in the various systems of cooking by gas has been organized by the local gas company at Wetzikon, Switzerland, under the management of an experienced demonstrator.

MR. RISLEY'S remark at the beginning of his Census of India report, that the climatic conditions of centuries have left their mark upon the proverbs of the people sounds a little trite; but he adduces a very good illustration in support of the statement. In Marwar, "where the emigration and breaking up of families under the stress of famine have left a deep impression upon popular speech," there is still current a verse of which the following translation is given:—

"August's here, no sound of thunder,
Sky is clear, and weather fine;
Wife! 'tis time for us to sunder,
You to your folk, I to mine."

The words have a special sense of haunting melancholy for those who saw for themselves the heart-rending scenes enacted in Rajputana during the last great famine.

A STRIKING instance showing the value to a community of cheap electrical energy is the City of Buffalo. Barely five years ago Buffalo inaugurated its system of electric energy supply from Niagara Falls. Yet already nearly one-half of the horse-power required to operate the vast amount of machinery within the limits of the city comes from this source. Not only so, but a great impetus has been given to the industrial growth of Buffalo, many manufacturing establishments having settled there recently to secure the advantages to be derived from electrical energy cheaply generated by water power. An estimate of the water power developed in the several countries was given by Herr A. Gradenwitz in a paper read the other day before the Frankfort Congress of German Naturalists and Doctors. His figures are as follows:—Germany and Austria, 180,000 horse-power; Switzerland, 160,000; Sweden, 200,000; the United States, 490,000. He estimates the total power available in a number of countries to be:—Sweden, 2,000,000 horse-power; France, 10,000,000; Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy combined, 10,000,000 while in the United States the Niagara Falls alone could furnish 10,000,000 horse-power.

IRELAND'S TRAGEDY AND HOPE.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S BOOK.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT is one of that class of high-minded, patriotic reformers who, working independent of party and freely criticising the mistakes of others, have found a difficulty in winning the confidence of any large body of supporters. He relates in this book how, at the commencement of the Co-operative movement, it was described as "killing calves" or "forcing the young women to emigrate," and he himself designated as "a monster in human shape" and adjured to cease his "hellish work." On the other hand, his efforts for the national revival have earned him the bitter hatred of the dominant caste of the Irish Unionists, and cost him his seat in South Dublin. In this most interesting volume he has combined his apology and his appeal. It provides an explanation of the work he has set himself to do, and an appeal to all parties, regardless of creed or political opinion, to join in the work for the salvation of the Irish people, vanishing, as it seems, from their own land.

The temper in which Sir Horace Plunkett writes almost disarms criticism, writes a reviewer in a home paper. He pleads for unity and reasonableness, and for moral as well as material regeneration. He has much to find fault with in all the organized movements; in the attitude of Ireland to England as much as the attitude of England to Ireland. He recognises that it would be easier to preserve a discreet silence, but rejects such a course as "a poor example of the moral courage which I hold to be Ireland's sorest need." Every man in England who has any wish at all to understand the meaning of this Irish problem in its deplorable past history; in its threefold tangle of agrarian, religious, and political complication; and in the tragedy of its present stagnation, should study very carefully this fascinating volume.

The author divides his book into two parts. The first is largely a doleful record or failure and the description of a situation which seems almost impossible; the second is a record of the practical way of escape, descriptive largely of the ideals, first of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and, secondly, of the work of the Government Department of which Sir Horace Plunkett has been the moving spirit. It is in the first part that the matter is most controversial and blame and praise most impartially distributed.

"In my opinion," says the author in a pregnant summary, "Anglo-Irish history is for Englishmen to remember, for Irishmen to forget." Unfortunately it is the Irishmen who brood over the unforgotten memories of the past and Englishmen who are quite cheerfully forgetful that Ireland has any past history of injustice. "The English mind," he asserts, "has never understood the Irish mind, least of all during the period of the Union of Hearts." "Yet of the Irish qualities, none is stronger than the craving to be understood. If the English had only known this secret we should have been the most easily governed people in the world." Sir Horace Plunkett re-echoes Mr. Lecky in stating that it is no old, unhappy, far-off things, the Penal Laws or the Rebellion or the Union, that have made the work of reconciliation so impossible; but the actual outrageous injustices of quite the present day—the second half of the nineteenth century—"the great clearances and the vast, unaided emigration that followed the famine." The problem is a human, not a mechanical one; and the author will have nothing to do with that facile explanation which sees in the Roman Catholic Church, or the double dose of original sin, or the decline in agriculture, or even the land question as a whole, the source of Ireland's sufferings.

The chapter on "Politics" is characteristic, courageous, and likely to evoke protest. The author very speedily dismisses the Irish Unionist Party, "whose activities are confined to preaching the doctrine of the status quo, and preaching it only to its own side." "Now and again," he protests, with a personal pathos, "an individual tries to broaden the basis of Irish Unionism and to bring himself into touch with the life of the people. But the nearer he gets to the people the farther he gets from the Irish Unionist leaders." Yet he is but little more satisfied with the Nationalist movement in politics. He pays, indeed, a high tribute both to the talents of the Irish members in Parliament and to their faithfulness "to the interests of their country as they understand them, and their superiority to sordid, personal aims. But he takes the general attitude that whatever may have been necessary in the past of violent agitation or the outrage of English opinion now at least Ireland would stand to gain by an approximation in its representatives to the English ideal of public life. "The policy of giving trouble to the Government, though there was much justification for it in the past, is now out of date."

The experiment was forlornly tried when a "respectably" Irish Party under Isaac Butt in the seventies "respectably" pleaded for Home Rule and was as "respectably" waived aside and accomplished nothing. All Sir Horace Plunkett's criticisms here seem vitiated by an imperfect knowledge, not indeed of Ireland, but of England. Because he has found one or two men, especially the brothers Balfour, concerned with Irish amelioration, he holds that the old dark days are over and a new England has arisen, eager for Ireland's good. The idea is a delusion, at least so far as the governing classes of England are concerned. If Ireland were prosperous and silent these would be content. If Ireland were suffering and silent they would also be content. What they want is not an Ireland either prosperous of suffering, but an Ireland silent. Only a disturbed Ireland now as in the past—it is a mournful lesson—will ensure reform. And Sir Horace Plunkett can hardly deny that the Land Bill of last year was as directly the result of the agitation of the United Irish League with the De Freyne war and the revival of coercion as the Land Act of 1881 was the product of the Land League revolt or the Act of 1870 of the Fenian disturbances.

Examples of this are sufficiently, though unconsciously, given in Sir Horace Plunkett's further discussions, as, for example, the discussion of the influence of religion in Ireland, especially in relation to higher education. He pays a high tribute, coming from a Protestant, to the toleration shown by the Irish Roman Catholics, especially the clergy. "I think it must be admitted that they have not exhibited in any marked decree bigotry towards Protestants." And he protests against the reverse spirit shown by the Protestants of the North, "a bigotry," as he calls it, "so notorious, as, for instance, the exclusion of Roman Catholics from any responsible positions, that it unquestionably reacts most unfavourably upon the general relations between the two creeds throughout the whole of Ireland." Yet he can show the whole educational possibilities of Ireland hampered and blighted through the failure of successive Governments to give that provision of higher education of which Roman Catholics will avail themselves in a University congruous to the spirit of the people.

Those who are unfamiliar with the particular movement associated with the work of Sir Horace Plunkett for escape from this apparently desperate problem should very carefully study the second part of this book. Here is the wonderful progress of agricultural co-operation, not only as providing economic success, but as a deliberate creator of character in independence and self-help and mutual trust and fellowship. Here also is the work of the Recess Committee, naturally at first distrusted when announced as the policy of "killing Home Rule by kindness," but later uniting all parties in and an effort towards the amelioration of intolerable conditions of poverty. And the book concludes with an outline of the ideals of the Department of Agriculture as Sir Horace Plunkett sees them, and a fervent appeal for the further development of its beneficent enterprise. This is a book alike courageous, illuminating, and eloquent—the work of a statesman and a patriot.

ESTIMATES of the cost of the new Leipzig terminus place the amount at 130 million marks, or £6,500,000. It being really a national undertaking, the Saxon and Prussian governments are each contributing equal to about £2,750,000 while the city of Leipzig and the Imperial Post Office make up the balance. Thirty-six tracks will be provided. The work of construction is expected to last ten years.

MAKHAROFF'S DASH.

ANOTHER PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

JAPAN AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the Japanese authorities have ordered the correspondents at Pingyeng and Anju to return to Seoul and have withdrawn heir permits to go to the front.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

It is rumoured at Tokio that the Russian fleet left Port Arthur after the fight on the 10th instant, and was making a dash to join the squadron at Vladivostock, but a foreign ship which has arrived at Niuchwang from Port Arthur reports that a short engagement took place there on Sunday, the two fleets exchanging twenty or thirty shots and the cruiser Diana being damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Russian cruiser Diana was damaged at Port Arthur in an engagement on Sunday.

Twenty disguised Japanese were captured signalling to the Japanese fleet.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 15th March, says the "Times" Seoul correspondent states that the Japanese have completely organised the civil administration of Korea.

American telegrams indicate strong resentment of the Russian suggestion to treat food as contraband of war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

A telegram from Port Said says that the Dmitri Donskoi is visible from the shore patrolling and that yesterday she fired a blank shot across the bows of the Italian cruiser Marco Polo outward bound to the Far East and stopped her. The Russians afterwards apologised.

A Norwegian steamer was also stopped alleged to have been within three miles of the shore.

The thorough reorganisation of the administration of Korea is proceeding under the supervision of the Japanese, and stringent measures are being taken to check corruption.

Telegrams from Colombo dated February 16 state that news from Yokohama says that Port Arthur is near capitulation.

The wounded rescued from the Steregutchy are gratified at the Japanese hospitality.

Russia has telegraphed its gratitude to the captain of the Talbot for his hospitality to the wounded at Chemulpho.

The British steamer Frankby, with coal for Japan arrived at Colombo on Tuesday from Barry.

The captain reports that his vessel was seized and detained in the Gulf of Suez for eleven days, together with three other colliers. His vessel was surrounded by four warships and twelve torpedoes. At first they threatened to sink her, but later on Admiral Wirenius telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions, and a reply was received to confiscate the ships and cargoes.

Replying to a second telegram, the Admiral was informed by the Russian authorities that it was the Czar's desire that no merchant vessels should be detained or confiscated. Accordingly, the four vessels were liberated. The captains were very much put out by the incident, and the vessels ran short of provisions owing to the detention.

The Bingo Maru has left London with sealed orders, and will attempt to run the gauntlet of the Russian fleet in the Red Sea.

A message dated the 15th inst. States :—

FourRussian officers were wounded in the attack on Port Arthur on the 10th. The enemy, who were concealed behind the headland, began to bombard Port Arthur from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. The Russian losses were inconsiderable. One civilian lawyer, two women, a Chinaman and a sailor were killed. One Officer, a coachman, and four sailors were wounded.

Russian advance scouts in Korea reached Pingyang, near Ichow, and took a Japanese Major and five soldiers prisoners, and sent them on to Irkutsk.

After the attack on Port Arthur, at low tide, a Japanese destroyer was found sunk. Six unexploded Whitehead torpedoes were also found.

The German mail steamer Seydlitz, which arrived in Colombo on Monday from the East brought news that while at Nagasaki several Japanese warships were seen in the docks, one of which was severely damaged.

She also passed five Japanese cruisers lying in wait for the Russian gunboat Mandjour, which was expected to be expelled from Shanghai. The commander of the gunboat, however, has since decided to dismantle it, and to let it remain at Shanghai.

The Seydlitz has on board the crew of the Kasuga who are returning to England.

The British gunboat Clio, which arrived on Monday, bound for the Australian station to displace the Sparrow, reports being shadowed by a Russian torpedo-boat near Suez. About fifty miles off Suez, the Clio sighted a fleet of Russian battleships continually flashing searchlights.

A FORECAST OF THE OPERATIONS.

A writer in the "Army and Navy Gazette" of February 20th thus forecasts the land operations in the war :—

As regards the land operations many things are possible, including the fall of Port Arthur, and even a repetition of the strategy of 1812. The Russians, however, are concentrating on the Yalu, and the Japanese are apparently concentrating at Seoul, Chemulpo, and have, further, landed troops at Gen-san, Fusan, and Masampo. For operations across the Yalu the Russians will probably establish their base on the railway at Liao-yang, about three marches south of Mukden. The fertile province of Manchuria can supply the Russians with all they need except arms and ammunition, save, perhaps, in the winter. The Railway north of Liao-yang is of supreme importance to the Russians for the transport of troops and supplies from Russia, but it is an extremely long and week single line, with a limited quantity of rolling stock, and this, combined with the difficulty of providing coal along the line, must greatly limit its power of transportation. The newspaper statements of trains running at three miles apart and carrying thousands troops are sheer nonsense. It will be months of before any serious number of reinforcements or quantities of supplies can reach Manchuria from Russia. The continuation of the railway from Liao-yang to Port Arthur is only of importance so far as the supply of Port Arthur is concerned. The Japanese will perhaps try and destroy one or more important bridges north of Liao-yang, and probably make attempts on the railway south of that town.

The road communication between Liao-yang and the Yalu is so indifferent, at all events at this time of the year, that the Russians preferred sending a division of troops to the Yalu by sea from Port Arthur rather than to march them by land. But the sea is now closed to Russia, with the result that she will only be able to use on the Yalu a force whose strength will be governed by the quantity and character of the land transport locally available. This compulsory use of land transport over indifferent roads will limit the Russian fighting force to about two army corps, or 60,000 men at the most. This will enable the Japanese, so long as they keep away from the Russian Railway, to meet Russia on land on more or less equal terms especially as the Japanese requirements as regards food are much less than those of the Russians. This necessity of having to leave the railway to meet the Japanese advance prevents Russia from making use of her otherwise possible overwhelming number of troops on paper, which are either present in Manchuria or are on their way there. The Japanese will probably try and rouse the marauding tribes of Manchuria against Russia by recalling the brutal massacre on the Amur and Russian bad treatment, besides offering the hope of plunder. If they succeed in doing this the Russian communications in Manchuria will become extremely insecure.

The Japanese base is evidently Seoul, which is connected by a short railway line with Chemulpo. But they may possibly attempt to land a subsidiary force somewhere near the Yalu, and westwards of it, in order to take in flank any Russian advance, and to cut and harry their communications to the Yalu. Both sides will probably throw up strong bridge-heads covering the Yalu and the river near Seoul respectively, in order to cover a possible retreat—one back into Manchuria, and the other back to their ships at Chemulpo, Masampo and Fusan. In case of a complete reverse, the Japanese could hardly make use of Gen-san for re-embarkation purposes.

Taking the length of a march as from twelve to thirteen miles in the rough hilly country and severe climate that obtains in the theatre of war at this season, the Russians on the Yalu are ten marches from their railway base at Liao-yang, and they are already experiencing the difficulty of having to use land transport in bad country and severe weather, with a hard-pressed railway communication in rear.

From the Yalu to Seoul is twenty-one marches, from Gen-san to Seoul ten marches, and from both Masampo and Fusan to Seoul sixteen marches Telegraph lines run along all these roads, so that the position of any forces marching along them can be ascertained at any moment. Now, it is probable that neither side will be able to move in force either from the Yalu or from Seoul before three weeks, that is, before the end of the first week in March, as they have to collect and organise their supplies and transport. Hence the Japanese troops landing at Gen-san, Fusan and Masampo will be able to concentrate at Seoul before a general advance of the Japanese main force takes place. By making use of four ports the Japanese are able to hasten their disembarkation and concentration. But the troops landed at Gen-san may possibly be able to effect their concentration with the main force on the Tatong River, or even north of it, and thus possibly be able to fall on the left flank of any Russian advance, or on its rear and communications. On the other hand, Gen-san may only have been seized to secure large rice stores there, and to check any possible Russian advance from Vladivostock.

On land, owing to the Russians having no railway beyond Liao-yang towards the Yalu, both sides will have the same difficulties as regards transport and supplies so long as Japan has command of the sea. However, Japan will have the great advantage of a sympathetic population. Hence the conditions may be taken as equal for both combatants, and the issue of the earlier fights will depend on the numbers brought into action and their training and skill. The men of both sides are splendid fighters, fearless of death, but the Japanese have the better trained leaders.

Between Seoul and the Yalu are four principle spurs that project south-westwards from the main ridge or backbone of Korea which more or less hugs its east coast. These spurs are separated by considerable distances and intervening rivers, but the country, being wild and rugged and with but few paths appears to offer few facilities for wide sweeping turning operations south of the Yalu.

The probability, owing to the great disadvantages of the long line of road communications that the Russians have to start with, and a weak railway communication behind that, is that they will not be anxious to advance beyond Yalu furthur than they can help until after the first serious action has been fought. And it is also probable that the Japanese will try to secure the passages of the Tatong River (ten marches from Seoul) as soon as they can, both because of their importances and also to facilitate the concentration (if possible) of any troops coming direct from Gen-san.

Consequently, the first fighting of any real strategical importance, apart from any subsidiary landing west of the Yalu to take the Russian advance in flank, will probably take place towards the end of March somewhere north of the Tatong River—perhaps about half-way between the respective bases of the two opponents—that is to say, about fifteen marches from Seoul and six from the Yalu, or sixteen from Liao-yang.

If the Japanese succeed in driving the Russians back to the Yalu, then the Japanese will find their real difficulties begin, for though, by having command of the sea, they can transfer their base to the Yalu yet the Russians will now come within effective range of their railway communications, and therefore within range of ample reinforcements and supplies, while the Japanese will have no railway to rely on. In such circumstances, perhaps, the best thing for the Japanese to do is to keep the Russians occupied in front of them while carrping out a prompt raid by mounted troops towards the railway north of Mukden, in order to destroy the line at important points, and also any stores they may be able to capture. If they should succeed in effectively cutting off the Russian railway supply they may then hope to succeed in forcing the Russians back north of Mukden, and in clearing the Port Arthur peninsula and capturing that port.

THE JAPANESE FINANCES.

A Japanese official who is responsible for Japan's commercial and financial interests in this country informed a Central News representative that although he had just received information that the £10,000,000 war loan had been completely successful at home, it might be necessary if the war with Russia was protracted to float a second and similar loan. According to present indications, however, it was unlikely that another loan would be required. Japan had sufficient reserves for present requirements, although when a large army was sent out of the country money must be spent rapidly. The Japanese Diet would be opened at the beginning of April, and then the Government would consider proposals to raise further war funds. No war taxes had up to the present been imposed in Japan, present requirements having been met by the raising of the £10,000,000 loan on Exchequer bonds, the period of the repayment of which was limited to five years. If the war continued longer than was expected the Government would probably have to resort to the imposition of a land tax, sugar tax, and income tax as well as other sources of taxation, while the suspension of the repayment of the loan might also have to be considered. At present Japan had a national debt of only £50,000,000, and it would be easy to reimburse the country, Compared with Russia, Japan was spending comparatively little on the war, Japan's expenditure so far being only one fourt that of Russia.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS.

SUGGESTED LARGE ISSUE OF PAPER.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, in a message dated Sunday, says that in an article on the effects of the war on the money market the "Industrial World" says :—"It is beyond dispute that events in the Far East are bound to exercise a deplorable influence on the market. Even now the banks are restricting their business and raising their rates of discount and interest, and it is to be anticipated that these rates will be raised yet higher—to a pitch which will strike a disastrous blow at commericial and industrial undertakings,—while the latter will also have to suffer from the war in other ways. As it would be illusory to rely on foreign money, it is indispensable that the management of the banks, and especially of the State Bank, should take steps to relieve the coming crisis. We may observe that were the Imperial Bank more independent of the ministry of Finance it would be easy for it, considering the great reserve of gold we possess, to put into circulation bank notes to the amount of one or two hundred millions without in any way jeopardising the stability of our currency; but as a bad interpretation might be placed on such a measure as far as our credit is concerned it would be indispensable to make them short bank notes of six to nine months, to be employed for guaranteeing purely commercial bills of exchange. Being thus endorsed with the character of sight bills, they would return to the Treasury at a fixed date. In this way it seems to us that it would be easy to tide over this difficult period without too much loss, and, above all, without staking the stability of the existing correspondence between our fiduciary currency and our metallic funds."

THE FUND FOR JAPANESE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions towards the fund started in aid of the Widows and Families of the Japanese Soldiers and Sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	30,833-4
Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co	2,000
Messrs R S N Talati & Co	1,000
Messrs Sassoon J. David & Co. (Rs. 1,000 previously acknowledge)	1,000
Messrs Gaddum & Co	1,003
Messrs C H B Forbes & Co	250
The Hon Mr S M Moss	300
Messrs G G Tejpal & Naranji Dwarkadas	500
Contribution from Baroda	280
Messrs Sanday & Co	200
Messrs Alcock Ashdown & Co	200
A Parsee Gentleman	125
Mr Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia	100
Mr N M Wadia	100
The Staff of Bombay Electric Co	100
Mr Gorkhram Sadhram	100
Messrs J B Bhesania & Co	101
F D	100
C G (Calcutta)	100
A R (Calcutta)	100
Mr Pestonji Framji Talati	103
Mr F Masoti	20
Mr Thos Bromley	20
Mr G W Moir	20
Mr F L Croft	20
Mr W Lang	20
Mr R Banmbach	20
Mr Jehangir Bhicaji	25
Mr Dallachand Jassoomodar	25
Mr C L Webar	20
Mr E S Barton	20
Mr Purbhudas Jivandad	25
Mr F H Sutton	25
Mr J W Rice (Rs. 10 per month till end of War	25
Mr Ardeshir B Paymaster	25
Mr Kaikhusroo Manekji	15
Mr B S Moonie	15
Mr Miss Freni D N adirsha	15
The Employs in Bombay Samachar Office	41
Mr M N Nanporia	25
Mr A Abercromb	25
Mr J H Khambata	15
Major D H Graves	30
Dr Arthur W Thomson	25
H E Ellias	25
W B	20
Mr G K Remington	20
Dr M D Cama	15
Mr Cursetji H Captain	25
Mr Gokuldas Canji	15
Messrs Narandas Dhondoba & Co	25
Messrs Thow Wing & Co	25
The Wellington Cycle Co	25
Mr F E Harcastle	20
Messrs The Bombay Co L	1,003
Mr Vasanji Tricumji (Rs. 751 previously acknowledged)	501
Mr Vasanji Morarji	501
Hirji Khetsey (Rs. 752 previously acknowledged)	251
Messrs Bhimji Shamji & Co (Rs. 251 pre.ack.	251
Mr Jethabhai Vardhman	251
Messrs Canji Purbat & Co (Rs. 201 previously acknowledged)	251
Mr Cheniram Jesraj	251
Mr Ebji Oomersey	151
Messr Vasanji Velji & Co	101
Messr Bruel & Co (Rs. 500 prev ack)	101
Hirji Nansey & Co	101
Mr Devji Gouindji	101
Mr P S Lalcaca	101
Mr Gangaram Assaram	51
Mr B F Balsara	51
Mr S D Chapgar	51
Mr N J Kaka	51
Messrs Dharamsey Jaitha & Co	35
Mr Devsey Canji	30
Mr P S Sethna	25
Mr M M Nanporia	25
Mr A J Billimoria	25
Mr Madhowdas Pramji	25
Mr Vasanji Shivji	25
Mr Kevaldas Tricumdas	25
Mr S S Bhurucha	20
Mr A R Bamji	20
Mr P D Patel	20
C M Cama	20
The Staff of Oriental Life Office	17-4
Mr. A. Schilizzi	15
Mr R C Mody	25
Mr J Cavalia	25
Mr F N Lambrinudi	30
Mr D E Wacha	15
Mr H E John	20
Mr A S Narielwalla	15
Messrs Abdul Hussein Cumroodin & Co	50
Mr Tarachand Pursram	50
Mr Mirza Mahomed Shirazee	25
Mr E R Smetham	50
Mr Metwanji A Chinoy & others	15
Messrs Asiatic Brothers, (Kathiawar)	46-8
Mr I David	50
Messrs Shepherd & Co	50
A Friend	25
Messrs J A Begbie & Co	50
Mr W Miller	23-1
Messrs Lukhimdas Keshowji & Co	51
Mr Velji Shivji	25
Mr Ibrahim Ahmadi	25
Mr A E Matcheswalla	25
Lt Col J K Kanga	14-9-7
Messrs Vassonji Velji & Co	51
T H (Calcutta)	30
M C (Calcutta)	25
A Family of Six	30
Through Sanjibani Office Calcutta	82-11
Mr Moiji Oomersey	11
Mr Ramjidas Raghoonathdas	10
Mr J V Oka	10
Mr Burjorji Nowrosji	10
Mr Palonji Nowroji Davur	10
Mr D R D Gasiar	10
Mr Dorabji Bomanji Billimoria	10
Dr Mancherska H Maherhomji	10
Mr Nowroji Manekji Seth	10
Messrs D Chothia & Co	10
Mrs Khambata & Family	10
Messrs Jeena & Co	10
Mr H D Pudumji	10
Mr M G Dallparta	10
Dr D R D Gazdar	10
Messrs Rutonsee Damon & Co	10
Mr Sorabji Dossabhoy & Co	10
Mr M H Dhadasbhi	10
Messrs Manekji Poonjaji & Sons	10
Mr M K Khilvani	10
H C Mody	10
Bhowan Harbhan	10
J W Rice (April, Installment)	10
Amounts under Rs. 10	251-15
TOTAL	45,232-15-10

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

A Snatch Division.

PRIME MINISTER UNCONCERNED

LONDON, MARCH 15.

In the House of Commons to-night, on the motion of Mr. Redmond to reduce the Irish Education vote, the Government was defeated in a snatch division by 141 against 130.

A motion was brought forward by the Opposition for a report on progress, Mr. Balfour treating the matter lightly refused and the motion was rejected by 171 against 148.

The House subsequently proceeded with the business and the excitement subsided. The incident has apparently closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Government have been defeated by eleven votes on the Irish education vote. Wild scene ensued, Mr. Balfour, amid Nationalist protestations, declared business would continue as usual.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables :—The Ministerial defeat is welcomed on the Government side as being calculated to counteract the slackness of the Unionists.

THE ROSSENDALE ELECTION.

Liberal Unopposed.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The election at Rossendale for the seat left vacant by the retirement of Sir William Mather has resulted in the return of Mr. Lewis Harcourt unopposed.

FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The Anti-Clerical Law.

GOVERNMENT NOT GOING FAR ENOUGH.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The French Government was yesterday defeated by a majority of eleven.

An amendment was adopted by 282 against 271 making the period for suppressing clerical teaching ten years instead of five as proposed by the Government.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Alleged Deficiencies.

M. PELLETAN'S REPLY.

M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine; replying to the recent attacks made on the efficiency of the Navy said that since taking office he had re-inforced the squadron in the Far East which would be completed with a destroyer division.

He had also provided for the safety of the Colonies by the organisation of the mobile defences in the shape of destroyers and submarines wherein nothing had been previously done.

The delays in the construction of the ships were, he said, due to the improvement in designs.

The personnel was fairly satisfactory and the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons could sail at a moment's notice.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Short time in Lancashire.

A mass meeting was held yesterday of representatives of the Lancashire Cotton Trade when it was decided to continue working short time until further notice.

BRIBING AN APPRAISER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The hearing was commenced here to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the case in which Ram Gopal, a marwari merchant, is charged with offering a bribe of Rupees fifty to Mr. Edward Erskine Gerard, an appraiser in the Calcutta Custom House, to get bales of yarn passed out which had been ordered to be re-shipped owing to their being short in weight. On receiving overtures from the accused Mr. Gerard reported, the matter to the Collector, and in the tiffin room before another witness received the fifty rupees. Accused was enlarged on bail for rupees two hundred and fifty, pending further hearing on the 23rd. inst.

A TRADES' MARK SUIT,

In the High Court here to-day Justice Amir Ali granted an injunction in the case in which Messrs. Reddaway applied for an order to restrain Messrs Smith and others from using the words "Camel Hair" as descriptive of their belting; defendants were ordered to pay costs on number two scale.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO RETIRING OFFICERS.

The Calcutta Bar give a dinner to night to Mr. Justice Hill of the Calcutta High Court who is about to retire.

A dinner to Sir Thoby Prinsep senior member of the Indian Civil Service who is also about to retire takes place on the 24th at the Bengal Club.

THE MADRAS EXAMINATION SCANDAL.

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The following General Order Dated the 11th instant has just been issued by the Madras Government. It having come to the knowledge of Government that copies of the examination papers which were set at the special tests examinations in October last had been improperly obtained and circulated, the Governor-in-Council resolves to direct that none of the candidates who appeared for any of the special tests held in that month shall be held to have satisfied the examiners.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR

LORD LAMINGTON AT KAIRA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAIRA, MARCH 15.

LORD LAMINGTON arrived here to-day from Ahmedabad and was presented with an address from the Kaira Municipality :—The address pointed out that Kaira is a very ancient town, probably as old as the times of the Mahabharat (B. C. 1400.) It came under British rule very early in the 19th. century, and was a fairly thriving town in those days. It was once a large Military Cantonment, and was also an important centre of piece-goods trade. The diversion of trade consequent on the opening of the Railway and the competition of foreign prints have deprived Kaira gradually of its importance, and its residents of their occupation.

The population of the Municipal area has fallen from 12,000 to 9,062 since 1881. Owing to the ravages of plague and famine trade has diminished. Many of the calico printers and dyers have left the town on account of the scarcity of water in the river. The finances are in a far from prosperous state and the Municipality has been unable to clear off its debts, and pay up the sum of Rs. 1,800 due to Government on account of contribution to the Civil Hospital for six years.

Lord Lamington, in reply said : Mr. President and members of the Municipality of Kaira : I first of all take notice of your expressions of profound loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor. In my position as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, I hail with satisfaction any expresssons of your loyalty and fidelity to him. I also notice that you have given concerte form to those expressions I have referred to, not only by the address you have presented to me, but also by the cordial welcome manifested to me since my arrival among you. I have seen the decorations which have adorned your roads, and the inhabitants have turned out most loyally to welcome me coming here as Governor. With reference to the address in which you ask for consideration on the part of Government owing to the bad state of your finances, I understand that you have sent a letter in reply to one from Government in which you were asked whether it would not be possible for you to raise a loan of Rs. 3,000 with which to clear off the remainder of your debt. I have not yet seen your reply, but can only say that when it does come before me, it shall receive my fullest and most sympathetic consideration. There are other places which are similarly situated to Kaira in regard to visitations of plague and famine and the consequent heavy expenditure but I must admit that in your case it is a matter for sympathetic consideration owing to the causes alluded to in your address. Kaira is, I understand, one of the oldest towns in the Presidency and even if the date B. C 1,400 mentioned in the address is not correct, there are copper plates in existence showing grants made to this town in the 14th and 15th centuries. At that time Kaira was a place of great importance but owing to the reasons you have mentioned in your address, and also to the deplorable ravages of famine and plague which have visited this district, no doubt your fortunes have fallen. I can only hope that the reduction of your population does not show only those who have fallen victims to plague, but that it is also accounted for by a large number of people who have gone to better themselves in other parts of the country. And so closely are your fortunes tied up with those of the surrounding districts that no doubt even now when this town is free from plague you must suffer from the pestilence raging so much in the surrounding districts. Not only has the famine pressed heavily on the cultivators of the soil around you, but there is a large number of cultivators, dwelling in Kaira town, and it must also effect the trade of the town when those living immediately outside it have been deprived of their means of subsistence. I only trust that better times are before you and with the absence of plague there will be a recurrence of good seasons which will benefit not only the country around but also the ancient capital of Kaira. I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking the Municipality of Mehmedabad where I arrived this morning for giving me a cordial greeting and for having taken pains to show their loyalty by a display of bunting. I was met on the platform by certain representative men of the town, and I thank them for giving that sign of their appreciation of my coming into this district. With these words, gentlemen I will not detain you further, except to reiterate my promise that I will give full consideration to the letter you have forwarded which I have not yet seen, and I trust that if Government find it possible for them to do so, they will give you some alleviation from your pressing burdens. It is certainly a matter of absolute necessity that there should be a good water supply, from the statement contained in your address you are clearly not in a position to give the inhabitantes of this place the supply of good water which they ought to have. But I also understand that you do look forward to better times, and that you propose in this or the coming year, to pay off a considerable amount of your debt, exclusive of the Rs. 1,800 to which allusion is made in your address, and therefore I hope you will be able to undertake a work of such undoubted utility. I once again thank you for the welcome you have extended to me and shall ever value the address which is contained in this handsome casket. (Applause).

At the conclusion of his Excellency's speech several gentlemen were presented, after which a reception was held.

Lord Lamington then drove to the Collector's bungalow where he dined prior to returning to Mehmedabad to catch the mail train for Broach.

RETIREMENT OF SIR F. A. NICHOLSON,

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson K. C. I. E. has been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service with effect from to-day. The "Gazette" contains the following well deserved appreciative farewell order :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council takes this opportunity of placing on record his cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Frederick Nicholson, especially in connection with his labours for the good of the agricultural population. Sir Frederick Nicholson has shown a most single minded devotion to duty and self-sacrifice during his long and most useful career in the service of the crown.

NURSES' TRAINING INSTITUTE.

A MADRAS SCHEME.

The scheme for an institute to supply trained nurses in the Madras Presidency has been resuscitated under the auspices of her Excellency Lady Ampthill who is calling for Rs. 7,000 to start, satisfactorily and guarantee during the initial stages, an institute with an English trained matron superintendent. It is hoped the after a short time the institute will be self-supporting. The committee will consist of several of the leading doctors of Madras with Lady Ampthill as President.

LADY BOURDILLON GOES HOME.

Sir James and Lady Bourdillon and their two little daughters left for Bombay last night. Lady, Bourdillon and children embark for England on Saturday when Sir James will return to Bangalore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain MacQuoid Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service troops in Hyderabad and Mysore has obtained eight months' leave and left yesterday for Manchuria.

ART, MUSIC, AND DRAMA.

The Work of Painter-Etchers.

THE LONDON CONCERTS.

A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

THE exhibition in Pall Mall shows the usual divided mind of artists as to the method and end of etching, it is not, indeed, to be wished that one way should prevail altogether. Although the significance of the etched line—that is, the method in which etching is most purely etching—makes the more interesting plate, there is no reason why the point should not also serve a less distinctive purpose and work more tamely and more explicitly. The greater number of plates exhibited here show the art in England taking a middle course; there is not the liberty—responsible liberty—of impulsive outline by which some of the French aquafortists of the last century caught the cloud and snatched a few wild things in the landscape; but, again, there is little of that dull inattention to the expression of the line whereby etching loses all its character. As a rule, the Painter-Etchers here attend to the line, with the right aim, if not often with fine style. The absence of the president, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, and of Mr. Cameron does much to deprive the gallery of style. And, a propos, it is somewhat late for the remonstrance, but the name Painter-Etchers, which seems to have been invented merely to describe etchers from nature—direct or original etchers—is surely something less than descriptive. Not only are the arts different, but the persons may be, and usually are, distinct.

Among the most interesting work is, of course, that of M. Legros, master of what may be called the quieter liberty of line—a quality all his own. "Un Coup de Vent," in which a few trees are caught by a gust, is full of life, but has not tempted him out of his calm of execution. Here, moreover, the distant country, slightly indicated, is very delicate as well as slight. In Repos au bord de la riviere, the fulness of the trees is admirably rendered and everywhere his simple line seems to contain as well as to define. Mr. Spence's Michael Angelo and Fra Angelico have some uncertainty, or defect of power, in the drawing of the figure, perhaps for lack of a constant reference to life. This is noticeable where it is most unlucky—in the drawing of the very arm of Michael Angelo himself, raised against the breast of his statue, Mr. Spence suggests some comparison with Rembrandt, if only because the arrangement and lighting of his Penn's Treaty with the Indians are like those of Rembrandt's Christ Healing the Sick but Rembrandt drew everything from life, and did not draw an angel without a man to stand his proxy.

Romantic work of a very attractive, if rather violent, character is exhibited by Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Alfred East, Sir Charles Holroyd, and Mr. David Waterson. Mr. Brangwyn's "Castello" has beauty of no common kind, but pushed rather far—the shadow of a great wall surely too dark, the figures below of a sort of make-believe. Perhaps a little more moderation would have given the work greater mystery as well as higher dignity, and the conjunction of nobility with showiness (we want a better word) is curious and modern. Perhaps the "Shipyard" must be considered a sounder work; it is certainly beautiful and grave, and, as a whole, admirable; there is nothing to complain of except that the material—that of the planks, for example—is not well expressed. Of Mr. Waterson's mezzotints (much better than modern mezzotints are generally), some of the most beautiful and the most romantic in feeling are "The Blackbird," "Dawn," and "The Fisherman," the last-named, perhaps, the most beautiful with its hillside and climbing trees. Mr. Waterson gives vivacity to his work by some mixture of the etched line, and always happily. But with him too we have to raise the question as to truth of tone. Mr. Alfred East's plates are of that decorative and yet emotional landscape of which German art some years ago gave us the example; at any rate, it approaches that nearly decadent character of poetry. Among less important plates must be commended Mr. C. J. Watson's "Saint Riquier" and The Long White Road. Mr. John Wright's Canal at Sluis. M. Jeanniot's very clever, well drawn, and animated Fantassin Allemand, and La Marche, and M. Chahine's interesting Portrait de M. Alfred Stevens, on which the sitter has written, with all simplicity, that it makes him too old. A part of one wall is covered by Mantegna engravings, in which we see the master not at his greatest, but still the designer of monumental figures. In these fine works may be studied his independence of the conventional composition of his contemporaries—his own Renaissance, for it was no less, and was a more real and more Greek Renaissance than that of the rest of Italy. Mantegna places his figures with none of the usual relation of lines, with no fear of angles, with great directness. The crying St. John in The Entombment, and the three noble figures, Christ between St. Andrew and St. Longinus, seem to have a more vital relation than any smooth composition could give them.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Bechstein—hall, Mr. Arthur Schnabel gave a pianoforte recital under the direction of Mr. Alfred Schultz-Curtius, and in some respects proved himself to be a very satisfactory player, in others to be just a little heavy. He began with Schubert's Posthumous Sonata in A, in which he showed that he was the possessor of a dignified style, although all too rarely did he brighten that style with lightness, sweetnese, or fineness of fancy; in short, although it is difficult to point to any positive fault, the rendering struck us as being distinctly dull. In Schumann's "Arabeske" (Op. 18), however, although he was inclined to lean, perhaps, too much upon the "tempo," he played very prettily and with excellent sentiment, in startling contrast indeed to his interpretation of the same composers's Romanze in B (Op. 28); here he was distinctly hard and unsympathetic, although his accomplishment was not wanting in a certain distirction. In Beethoven's Sonata in F sharp (Op. 78), a work which, if we remember aright, is not apparently very popular with pianists, he played with classical feeling and with that sense of genuine style without which all interpretations of Beethoven are vain. On the whole, Mr. Schnabel proved himself to be an interesting player, who gives one the impression of a rather cold personality and in whom what one would call daintiness and brightness of the musical temperament are rather conspicuous by their absence. The subtle "rapport" which should exist between player and audience did not seem to us to be very apparent on the occasion of this concert; his style is, perhaps, a little repelling, and his distinction clearly lies on the side of the stronger and rhetorical manifestations of the musical temperament.

On Tuesday night, at the Queen's Hall, Herr Kreisler, in Brahms's Concerto in D (Op. 77), showed how well he could interpret the German composer, who, above all men, is still a bone of contention, and demonstrated at the same time how utterly uninteresting is the work of that same composer so far as the ordinary world of music is concerned. It is easy to understand that music so arranged, so thoroughly made complete, so definitely understood should by the ordinary observers of the time be considered as great and as quite outside the common life of music. Brahms remains to our imagination as one who knew every detail of the great possibilities of music, but who at the same time was not capable of realising those possibilities in his own personality. It is perfectly useless for critics who consider themselves as almost apostles of Brahms to continue their determinate epithet of certitude in regard to his career. There were some, we believe, who did not quite accept Beethoven in his Ninth Symphony; they are now wiped out of consideration, and the fact remains that Brahms does no longer appeal either to the general public, or to the critic of the time. Why should such a conclusion be, save that it realises all the points which we in these columns have emphasised now

for many a long year. If Mr. Arthur Roberts were permitted to realise in his own way of thinking the influence which Prahms exercises over a somewhat ready congregation, he would be able to make more than a subtle appreciation of that which in the art of music needs occasionally the correction of parody to make it serious and, in Henley's phrase, unashamed.

At the St. James's Hall on Thursday night, Tschaikowsky's Quartet in E flat minor for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello (No. 3 Op. 30), was given with considerable success by the Bohemian string Quartet, which consisted of MM. Karel Hoffman, Josef Suk, Oskar Nedbal and Professor Hanus Wiban. It is a most extraordinary fact that Tschaikowsky became interesting only in his later career; in fact, it may be said that it was merely in the ultimate period of his life that he chose to enlist himself as a contributor to the better and more exciting chapters of the art which he had chosen for interpretation, where it seems to be clear that even literature might have been equally subject to his sense of intellectual mastership. Tschaikowsky is a composer who teases one out of patience; in his final work, in his ultimate accomplishment he himself did not seem to realise how near he came to the central feeling of musical life; his last symphony was certainly not realised by himself as being the most modern expression of all that is miserable and tragical in the life of the present day. Herr Ernst von Dohnanyi played his own pianoforte solo in the shape of a "Passacaglia" (described by Mr. Barclay Squire—surely one of the most learned and most interesting of commentators upon historical musical work—as an early "Italian or Spanish dance similar in character to the Chaconne"), a form of composition much beloved by our own Henry Purcell. Herr von Dohnanyi's playing was more or less distinguished; he was variable in manner; perhaps this was entirely due to the fact that his creative work needs the same discription to do it justice; he cannot be described as having, either in his playing or his composition, a very keen sense of delicacy, although, at the same time, it may be said that his work does not contain many moments when it errs on the side of commonplace. In a word, there is no doubt that Dohnanyi is surely an artist of some distinction; but that he has run ahead of his significance by reason of efforts that are rather excessive.

Without having any great literary or artistic pretensions, "Komtesse Guckerl" produced at the Royalty Theatre is a pleasant enough little farcical comedy, the work of two writers, Franz von Schonthan and Franz Koppel-Ellfeld, who have sufficient experience to posses an engagingly easy mastery of the effects of the theatre. The period of the piece is the second decade of the nineteenth century, but the characters are the familiar stock figures of modern German farce all the same. There is the traditional Prussian officer with—to quote our delicious friend, the programme synopsist—"his renowned art of fascination with the fair sex." The fact that he is temporarily serving in the Russian army does not conceal his identity. Then there is the simpering young miss with the bashful lover, the wide-awake and ingeniously coquettish cousin, the amorous general, and the rest. The only obvious effect of the period of the play is rather severely to tax the German company's costume department; but it may fairly be said that the performers grappled with the difficulties with admirable resource Fraulein Jenny Selken, indeed, was almost convincingly 1818, until she raised the hem of her Empire dress to disclose a shoe, crosslaced, but with a high heel! For the rest the piece is instructive to the Britisher, partly as showing how the irresistible Prussian officer, when he is really in love, runs to sentimentality (he decks out a punch-bowl, whose contents he has consumed while silently meditating on his love, with the roses she has given him and her pocket handkerchief, tied to a stick in the centre as a flag), and partly as showing how a German audience, even when acclimatised to London, will welcome with uproarious delight the drinking of "no heeltaps" by either sex. The author has afforded the opportunity for three of these feats—two for Herr Hans Ziegler (in milk), and one for Fraulein Jenny Selken (in strawberry champagne cup). Both took the dose like men. For the acting, it should be said that Herr Hans Andresen, who does nothing badly, was gallant and engaging, and really convincing, as the Prussian officer, while Fraulein Tenny Selkon—a real comedy actress—was excellent as the astute coquette. Herr Hugo Rugall gave a very clever performance as an old man—a kind of German Micawber—perhaps the cleverest performance of the evening. And every one else was, as usual, with the German company, very good.

The new version of "Madame Sherry" given at the Apollo Theatre on Saturday night proves that the piece retains its gaiety and demonstrates its staying powers. The success of the work depends chiefly upon the admirable cast which Mr. George Edwards has gathered together. Miss Florence St. John is exceedingly good, her individual humour and wit giving to the part of Catherine a snap and a go with which she contrives to associate all her stage work. In the most catchy song of the piece, Youp-la, Youp-la, Catarina she was at her best, and in her most humorous vein. Mr. W. Louis Bradfield, in the part of Andrew Sherry, was attractive as ever, and Mr. Fred Emney, as Catherine's husband Joseph worked extremely hard. In the little part of Fritz, a head-waiter, Mr. Henry Adnes gave a remarkably finished little study, which was much appreciated by the audience. It is superfluous to add that the piece was mounted with exceedingly good taste, and that the whole company worked together brightly and pleasantly. The chorus was particularly good, and sung and acted with genuine gaiety and with spontaneous sentiment of humour which was very agreeable. It should be added that Miss Ruth Lincoln took the part of Barbara very prettily, and that Mr. Bernard Dudley as Kossuth, the leader of the Zigane orchestra, was on his way quite admirable. Nothing could be more energetic than the way in which the whole piece is organized and played. It is just the kind of entertainment which is bound to please a more or less casual public.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th March.

1 The Bayley Shield and Nicholson Cup Competitions will be fired for at Ghat Cooper as follows —

Bayley Shield.
"A" Company on the 20th instant.
"E" Company on the 20th instant.

Nicholson Cup
"D" Company on the 19th instant.
"F" Company on the 18th instant.

2. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters.

3. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 21st to the 26th March 1904 both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant Major at Head-Quarters.

Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon of the 19th and 26th instant, commencing each afternoon at 2-30 p.m.

Match VIII (Cadets) will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Monday morning next the 28th instant, at 6-15 a. m.

4. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

5. The "Highland Challenge Cup" presented by C E Phillimore Esq. will be fired at Ghat Cooper on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant at 6-45 a.m.

Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than 5 years service. (Cadet service, service not to count).
Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.
No. of Shots seven and one sighting shot at each distance.

6. A List of the Commandant's Prizes are with the Officers Commanding Companies and may [also be seen at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail on Saturday the 19th instant:—

Challenge Cup Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 6 followed by No. 2—17·2 miles.

A and B Class Handicap Race (amalgamated)—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 6—10·0 miles

Tonnage Class and Handicap Races—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 13—9·2 miles.

Ship's Boat Race—Start at 2 45 p.m. Course No. 13 Reserved—9·2 miles.

Entries for the above races close to-morrow noon (Friday) the 18th instant.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, MARCH 16.

The Bangalore spring meeting was held to-day, with fineweather, fair attendance, and average fields.

The Paddock Plate.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Strickland's Rosamand, 8st. 12lbs., King... 1
Mr. West's Firebrand, 9st. 2lbs. Smith..... 2
Major Dougall's Lancer, 10st, 10lbs. Owner..... 3
Also ran Mary Jane, 9st. 0lb. Shot Silk 9st. 1lb. Flight 9st. 0lb. Sardine 8st. 11lbs.

Fetting 2 to 1 against Lancer, fours Rosamand, Shot Silk and Flight, fives Mary Jane and Firebrand, eights Sardine. Won by a lenghth and half. Time 1m. 10secs.

Steward's Purse.—5 furlongs.

Major Hamilton's Rubican 7st. 11b Dougall... 1
Major Logan Home's Ombree 10st. 11bs. King. 2
Major Harrison's De Wet 9st. 7lbs. McQuade... 3
Also ran Best Shot, 9st. 12lbs, St Rule, 9st 4lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Rubican, four Ombree, sixes De Wet. Won by two lenghts. Time. 1m. 22secs.

Four-fifths Tally-ho Plate.—2 miles over Steplechase course.

Major Logan Home's Harkaway 11st. 5lbs. Capt Randall 1
Mr. Kidd's Buzz 11st 8lbs .....Mr. Webster 2
Mr. Kennard's Remus 11st. 2lbs. .....Owner 3

Betting 4 to 1 on Harkaway, fives others, won by street, time 3m. 59 secs.

Two-fifths Trial Plate—half mile.

Capt Ward's Dally 10st, 7lbs. .....Mr. West 1
Major Lawless' Ikona 9st. 7lbs .....Mcquade 2
Major Heare's Cossack 10st. 10lbs. Major Dougall 3

Also ran Lady 11 st 0 lb Pompadour 10st. 2lbs, Satanita 10st. 6lbs, Madcap 10st. 6lbs.

Betting 6 to 4 on Cossack, eights Pompadour, Dolly and Madcap; tens Lady and Satanita; twenties Ikona. Won by a length and half. Time 5 m. 7 sds.

Two-fifth Desert Plate—6 furlongs.

Col. Sprot's Harefoot 10st. 5lbs...Major Dougall. 1
Mr. Moss King's King.....Cobweb 9st. 11lbs Mr. Saunders 2
Mr. Abbay's Chance Shot 7st. 13lbs.....King 3

Also ran Delight, 10st 5lbs, Bahadur 10st 0lb Synidic 9st 12lbs, Matussan 8st 7lbs, Barty 6st 7lbs

Betting evens Harefoot, twos Delight, threes King Cobweb and Barty, fours Chance Shot, eights Syndic, fifteen Matussan, tens Bahadur. Won by a length, time 1m. 29sec.

Two fifths Polo Scurry—2 1-2 furlongs.

Major Logan Home's Nipcat 12st. 7lbs. ..... Captain Randall 1
Major Lawless' Black Michael 11st. 7lbs .....Captain Peel 2
Mr. Phillip's Ambrosine 10st. 7lbs. ..... Mr. Saunders 3

Also ran Derision 10st. 2lbs., Defendant 8st. 7st.

Betting 3 to 1 on Black Michael, twos Nipcat, fours Defendant threes Derision, sixes Ambrosine. Won by a length. Time 3m. 4secs.

BOMBAY PORT TRURT.

THE NEW DOCKS.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th inst. consideration was given to the following:—

The Traffic Manager, wrote on the 15th Feb, suggesting that as the new Dock contractors will require as much land on the Mody Bay as possible, it is necessary to resume possession of the R. R. Nos. 620 and 646 standing on the Mody Bay, and reporting that R. R. 620 stands in the name of Hemraj Madhowjee for a term of ten years expiring on 31st March 1906, while R. R. 676 is a police chowky, the tenure of which can be determined by giving 6 months' notice. The Engineer, on special duty, wrote on the 25th February reporting that the workshop standing on R.R. 620 is in fair order and worth about Rs. 3,400 while the police chowky on R. R. 676 is in fair condition and is worth about Rs. 520; that if the contractors are to begin work immediately after the monsoon, notice of resumption in both cases should be served at once; that there is no other ground let on lease included in the site of the Docks but there are one or two buildings erected on the ground let on monthly tenancy, and recommending that the owners be warned that the ground will probably be required immediately after the monsoon.

It was resolved that be steps taken to resume possession of lease holds R. R. Nos. 620 and 676, and that the Traffic Manager should warn all monthly tenants on the site of the Docks that their holdings will be required immediately after the monsoon.

PURCHASE OF CRANES.

Papers were considered at a meeting of the Docks Committee held in the Trustees' Office on 25th February in reference to the purchase of cranes and it was resolved to advise the Board to sanction the purchase of the cranes of the pattern proposed with auxiliary tyres for use on roads if required.

The Board approved recommendations of the Docks Committee and sanctioned the estimate amounting to Rs. 13,000 to the debit of the provision made in the ensuing year's Budget.

The Engineer on special duty, wrote on the 13th February that the Mandvi Street drain should now be closed as it is on the site of the new Dock, and a new outlet for the Frere Road storm water drain provided. He forwarded plan, and estimate, together with copy of correspondence with the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Municipality, with whom the question as to the best way to provide for the discharge of the storm water now running into the Harbour at Mandvi Street has been discussed. It has been agreed that the best way would be to build a drain in Frere road between Bassein Street and Carnac Bunder outfall drain. The Drainage Engineer estimates the cost of this work at Rs. 35,500 exclusive of supervision charges and the time required as six months. It was recommended that it should be strictly laid down that no sewer connections are under any circumstances to be made with the new drain, and that its connection with Carnac Bunder drain is to be on the East side of the penstock.

The Board sanctioned the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 35,500 for diverting the drain, and directed that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to approve of the work being carried out by the Municipal Drainage Engineer, subject to the usual charge of 7-1-2 per cent. for supervision. The Municipal Commissioner should also be asked to take further steps to prevent the drain being used for the discharge of sewage. The expenditure on the work should be charged to the provision for contingencies in the estimate for the new docks.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 4th March 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 4th March 1904.	For week ending 4th March 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 4th March 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	1,061	29	968
Do. „ out of „ ...	23	1,051	23	947
Do. transported	20	958	15	720
Do. attended to	...	69	1	62
Do. warped	...	12	3	49

THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN MAHRATHA TOUR.

The following is the programme of Lord Lamington's tour in the Southern Maratha Country:—

March 21, Monday.—Leave Victoria Terminus 2-30 p. m. (Railway time); arrive Poona 6-45 p. m., leave Poona 7-15 p. m.

March 22, Tuesday.—Arrive Londa Junction 11-17 a.m.; leave Londa Junction about 11-30 a.m.; arrive Tinay Ghat about 11-50 a. m.

March 23rd to 31st, Wednesday to Thursday.—Stop.

April 1, Friday.—Leave Tinay Ghat about 1 p. m.; arrive Londa Junction about 1-20 p. m leave Londa Junction 1-37 p. m.

April 2, Saturday.—Arrive Satara Road 1-20 a. m.; leave Satara Road 6-30 a. m; arrive Medha 9 a. m.: leave Medha 10 a. m.; arrive Mahableshwar 1. p. m.

BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

At the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Apollo Bunder, last night Mr. John Roberts, the ex-champion, played a billiard match with Framroz J Commissariat to whom he conceded 700 points in a game of 1,000 up. There was a fairly large gathering of spectators, who took great interest in the play. Some of Mr. Roberts' best breaks were 62, 89, 141, 61, 175, and 43, while those of Mr. Commissariat were 12, 11, 15 and 38. When play ceased for the evening the score stood:—

Mr. Roberts 1,000
Mr. Commissariat..... 884

MESSRS WILLIAM WATSON AND COMPANY.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs William Watson and Company was held last evening at the office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort, to consider what steps should be adopted to watch their interests in the matter of the insolvency of that Company. There were about 150 creditors present at the meeting. Mr. Furdoonji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, was voted to the chair.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said the meeting had been convened at the instance of Mr. Ahmed Dewji, one of the largest creditors of Messrs. William Watson and Company with a view to consider what steps the creditors of the Company should take in the matter of the very heavy insolvency. The sole object of the meeting was to come to an understanding as to how they should in their interests proceed in the matter. He had noticed a letter published in the news papers purporting to come from a gentleman who styled himself "A Sufferer." In that letter he (the speaker) regretted to say an attempt had been made to discredit and misrepresent the object and aims of the meeting. It led one to believe that their object was to place obstacles in the way of the Official Assignee in the matter of this insolvency. He (the chairman) should have thought that the writer should have known that such a policy would be suicidal to the interests of the creditors. Their object was on the contrary to devise a way by which they could cooperate with the Official Assignee and to help and not in any way to hinder him. He might say and he thought they would all agree with him, when he said, that they had not met a day too early. It was now just a month and a half since the business of the company had been stopped and yetthey had not known what its liabilities and assets were. They had not even an inkling about it. It was absolutely necessary for them to know this and he thought that the creditors should show themselves ready and willing to assist the Official Assignee in ascertaining the position of the Company in these respects. In order to do that he suggested that they should appoint a small committee of about half a dozen creditors to look after the insolvency on behalf of the creditors so that the committee might visit the Official Assignee from time to time and try to get out of him as much information as it could regarding the liabilities and assets of the company. Then they should also appoint an independent accountant to examine the accounts of the company with the co-operation and under the guidance of the Official Assignee. In this matter he wanted to make it quite clear that they did not wish to say or do anything that might be construed as an obstacle in the way of the Official Assignee, who was a gentleman in whom they all had ample faith (Hear, hear) It was to the advantage of the creditors themselves that they should assist him. The committee, which they might appoint, would be of great help to that officer in view of the fact that though Messrs William Watson and Company was one firm, they had before them three separate insolvencies, one in London, another in Calcutta and the third in Bombay. This was a welcome fact as it would facilitate their work in ascertaining liabilities and the assets of the local firm.

Mr. J. Philip de Quadros said the resolution regarding the appointment of the committee should be more accurately worded than it had been. It should be to the effect that a committee be appointed to represent and watch over the interests of the general body of the creditors. The committee could not look after the affairs of the company as suggested by the Chairman. As to the proposed appointment of an auditor, he thought, before making any such appointment they should ascertain whether the Official Assignee would agree to the auditor working with him. It was quite possible he might decline and resent such assistance from them. He did not think it advisable to take any such steps at present in that direction. Even as a matter of courtesy they should ascertain his views on the subject before taking such steps. Then they must also remember that the appointment of an auditor involved the question of expenditure and he thought the idea would not be altogether acceptable to the creditors, who did not expect to get more than a few annas in a rupee for what the Company owed them. He thought any action that they might take should not involve any further expense.

The Chairman said they would drop the question of appointing an auditor for the present, but leave it to the Committee to make a suggestion in the matter after consulting the Official Assignee.

Mr. J H. B. McMenemy considered that any action that the Committee might take should be subject to the sanction of the general body of the creditors and that for that purpose the committee should submit reports to them from time to time.

On the motion of Mr. N. P. Wadia, seconded by Mr. S. P. Cooper, the following resolution was then unanimously adopted by the meeting:—"That this meeting do resolve that a committee consisting of Messrs Ahmed Dewji, Henry Chick, J. H. B. McMenemy, Hormusji Adarji Kanga, B. X. Furtado, S. McCausland, D. A Da Sa, Harichund Munchuram and F. S. Talyarkhan, be appointed to supervise, watch and represent the interests of the creditors of Messrs William Watson and Company and that they be empowered to take all necessary steps for that purpose subject to the consent of the general body of creditors.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LADY LAMINGTON SIGHT SEEING.

VISIT TO BOMBAY MILLS.

Yesterday morning her Excellency Lady Lamington paid a visit to the mill, belonging to the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Elphinstone Road, Parel, and of which Messrs. Naoroji Wadia and Sons are the Agents. The mill was opened in 1899. It is considered to be one of the best mills in Bombay, being equipped with the latest and most modern machinery and appliances. It has thirty-five thousand spindles and sixteen hundred looms and works full time. Her Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneux and attended by Captain Crawford, A.-D.-C. arrived at the mill at 9 o'clock and was received at the gateway by Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr N. N. Wadia, Mr. Virchund Dipchund, C.I.E., and Mr. George Mackenzie, directors of the Mill. There were also present the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. C. C James, Mr. D. Wadia, Mr. Dossabhoy M. Wadia, manager of the mill and the mill staff. The distinguished visitors were shown over the different departments of the mill, including crighton room, blow room, card room, spinning room, sizing department and loom shed. The party was conducted into the warehouse, where samples of bleached and grey cloth were exhibited. Her Excellency seemed much interested in all she saw. efore leaving Lady Lamington and Lady Gertrude Molyneux were garlanded and presented with bouquets by Mrs. Crowe. The visit lasted for forty minutes.

LADY LAMINGTON'S VISIT TO THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL.

On Tuesday afternoon 15th inst. Her Excellency Lady Lamington, accompanied by Lady Gertude Molyneux, Mrs. Sassoon and Capt. Crawford A. D. C. paid a visit to the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill. The party was received by Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. S. E. Shellim, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Directors and the Manager and shown over the various departments of the mill where the various stages of the processes of spinning and weaving etc of silk fabris for which this factory is justly esteemed. Her Excellency was evidently highly interested in the proceedings and closely watched the different stages up to the production of the silk pieces. A varied selection of which were laid out on the table for inspection. Mr. S. M. Moses on the part of the Directors thanked her Excellency for the honor she had done them by this visit, in reply she expressed herself delighted with the visit. Her Excellency and other members of the party were then garlanded and presented with flowers.

THE inventor of the torpedo cannot have entered with the rest of the world into the interest aroused by the enterprises of the Japanese fleet. Mr. Whitehead, who has never recovered from the paralytic seizure of some years ago, is obliged to live in complete retirement, seeing none but members of his own family. He is now at Beckett, Shrivenham, Lord Barrington's seat, which is rented by his son-in-law, Count Hoyos, of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. One of Mr. Whitehead's grand-daughters is married to Prince Bismarck, so well known in London some years ago as Count Herbert Bismarck.

THE PIUS X EDUCATIONAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposal by his grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun to establish the "Pius X Educational Fund" is an indication that that prelate is desirous to meet the want of Catholic schools in his diocese. May I be permitted therefore to submit the following remarks which I preface with a decided opinion to the effect that to carry out the object in view it is highly advisable to obtain some aid and educationalists from Europe or America. As to the collection of the money, I think something can be collected locally, but it may well to state how slowly the Papal Fund towards the Seminary at Kandy is dragging. On the suggestion of Father Considine, the whole of Catholic India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and also the Island of Ceylon were moved to get together one lakh of rupees. In Bombay a representative meeting was held; the meeting over, enthusiasm cooled. The progress hitherto reported considering the length of time is the collection of a rediculous sum. Comparatively speaking the parishioners of the archdiocese of Bonbay have done well; elsewhere the results are very poor. It may also be well to state in connection with the scheme that were His Grace to appoint two or three members of the clergy experienced in the audit etc., of accounts to report to him on the finance of each parish and how the income and the expenditure balance. His Grace would learn how matters stand. Having ascertained the financial condition of the diocese, His Grace would then be able to decide what proportion of the income should be set apart for the fund. In some cases the income of Vicars is believed to be abnormally large, therefore the state of things needs the more carefully looking into. What I wish to point out is that the prelate should take every measure to have, as far as possible an exact idea of the financial condition of the parishes in his diocese.

The execution of the scheme also requires zealous workers, who will take a keen and active interest in the collection of the money and who will be able to teach or supervise the teaching of the proposed schools. The languages of the ecclesiastics of the diocese of Damaun is Portuguese, whereas the vernacular and official languages of the people and the districts are Marathi and English. It would be desirable to have at the disposal of our prelate the services of priests who know English and Marathi, I would recommend the services of European missionaries, because their have a better experience of teaching and conducting schools and their help would indeed be valuable as an instance in point, one may cite the case of the Antonio da Silva School at Dadar. The late Dr. da Silva left a handsome sum, but his school has not the advantages of St. Mary's and St. Xavier's Institutions. Here the schools are conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, but one or two of them in each school are told off to go from class to class and see for themselves how each class is taught. In the case of the Dr. da Silva School, there is, I understand, a committee of management, but none being paid, none probably makes it his business to inspect the school at least once a quarter and see for himself how the teachers do their work and get acquainted with the quality of the teaching.

I have given this illustration to prove how desirable it is to have raised priests to give effect to our prelate's scheme. Against my contention, however one may cite the case of the Ferguson College in Poona, refer me to the patriotism of the Poona Brahmins and point out how efficiently that College has been conducted by the educated Brahmins of that City. My reply is that the College is in the hands of the elite of a community, which loves education for its own sake and that we have not yet attained to their standard of thought and that we are not so far seeing as they are and therefore not so willing to make sacrifices for the general good.—Yours &c.

AN OBSERVER.

P. S. After writing the above, I came across in a local print the following quotation without comment. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will note that my suggestion to fix the income of the parish priests has already been conceived and formulated in Rome.

"A Roman paper states that a circular has been sent from the Vicariate to all the priests in Rome requiring them to state their age, residence native diocese, occupation and income. It is reported that the Pope has decided that no priest's revenue is to exceed £240 annualy and that these provisions are but the prelude to a most important pronouncement which will affect the clergy of the whole world."

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISIONS UPHELD.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEALS TO THE HIGH COURT.

APPEALS from the decisions of three of the Presidency Magistrates at Bombay in the following cases were heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. All the appeals were summarily dismissed:—

In the first of these cases, Luxmon Ramjee Mahar appealed from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate who, in January last, convicted him of theft and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and also ordered him to report his address for a year after release. The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted six previous convictions. The appeal was dismissed.

Keshoo Vithoo appealed from a decision of the same magistrate, who, in January last, convicted him of theft and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes. The magistrate said the accused appeared to be a thorough-going criminal. The policeman in the case seemed to have acted very astutely in the matter, and so saved the situation. If he had not had his suspicions aroused, it was most probable that accused would have got clean off. However, the evidence from different directions fitted in so neatly as to form a complete case against the accused. He had admitted five previous convictions. The appeal was dismissed.

Johangirji Nusarvanji appealed from a decision of Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate who, in January last, convicted him on charges under sections 392 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were to be in solitary confinement. The accused had pleaded guilty before the Magistrate. The appeal was dismissed.

The same accused appealed from a decision of the same Magistrate, who convicted him on charges under sections 380 and 109 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was convicted on his own plea of guilty. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

The same accused appealed from a decision of the same Magistrate, who, in January, convicted him on charges under the same sections of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on his own plea of guilty. The appeal was dismissed.

Bapoo Dhondoo appealed from a decision of Mr. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, in Jan. last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust and two previous convictions for theft, and sentenced him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that the complainant was boarding with the accused and on the 18th January, the latter asked him for loan of his bundles, which contained six silver buttons and chain, as he was going to the bazar. On his return home from work in the evening complainant asked accused for the bundles, when accused said he had given it to a friend of his. On the 19th idem accused was arrested on a charge of theft. In the course of the enquiries that were made, the buttons and chain were recovered from a Marwari, with whom they had been pledged for two rupees. The accused said the complainant owed him two rupees on account of boarding charges. He asked complainant for the money but as he had no money, he gave him the buttons and chain, and also the bundles, to raise money thereon. He called one witness, whose evidence was so contradictory that no reliance could be placed on it. The magistrate therefore convicted and sentenced him. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

MONSTROSITY IN BOMBAY.

ABNORMAL BIRTH AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

SOMETIME on Tuesday last Dr. Prescott, House-Surgeon in charge of the Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, Bombay, assisted at the confinement of a Jewess of a female monstrosity. The constitution of the child showed two distinct bodies united together all along the thorax from the lower part of the neck to the umbellicus. Two distinct faces joined back to back one looking anteriorly and the other posteriorly were connected with the two apparent trunks with a single neck. There was one head presenting transversely consisting of two occipetal bones and two parietal bones. The foetus had only one umbellicus chord. There were two backs to the shoulders, to each of which was attached a pair of upper extremities (two arms, two fore-arms and two hands). The lower portion of the body also consisted of four limbs (two thighs, two legs, and two feet). The child was still-born and had two sexes.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

There are few branches of statistical investigation that are less satisfactory than those relating to books and libraries. In the current part of "Bibliofilia" the editor, Cavaliere Olschki, quotes the figures of M Paul Otlet, of Brussels, who thinks that from the invention of printing in the middle of the fifteenth century to January, 1900, 12,163,000 books have been issued. He also estimates that about 200,000 books are now annually issued. M. A. Growell, a New York expert, thinks this is an exaggerated estimate and cannot find evidence for more than 132,000 books a year. He gives the figures for various countries, and the more closely these are examined the less credible they become. The German annual output is stated at 20,000, that of Japan at 17,815, of France 12,199, of Italy 9,975 of the United State 7,833, of British India 7,700 and of Great Britain 7,331. That statistician must be devoid of humour who asks us to believe that Russia reads or prints more than France, Japan more than the United States and India more than Great Britain.

The fact is that there are not exact data for such a comparison. In some countries there is a stringent censorship and compulsory registration, and every pamphlet, however trifling every magazine reprint must be duly entered in the official records; in others and notably in our own, there is no official record, and the list issued for the book trade are notoriously incomplete. Nowhere in Great Britain is it possible to see a complete list of the publications of any particular year. The British Museum is entitled by law to a copy of every publication issued in the United Kingdom, but it certainly does not get them. Without an international agreement as to the uniform registration of book titles it is impossible to make accurate comparisons between nation and nation or to gauge the total literary output of the world so far as that is identical with printed matter.

At first sight it is a little difficult to understand what any nation could want with Manchuria the climate especially being anything but attractive In the south, that is to say in the same latitude as that of Spain and Italy, 20 to 25 degrees of frost are not uncommon. At Newchwang on the 5th February, 1902 for example 31 degrees were registered. In summer on the other hand the heat is equally unbearable. In spite of these extremes of temperature, however there is plenty of scope for agriculture the soil being remarkably fertile, especially in the low-lying districts, the valley of the Sungari, which is flooded every year, for instance, producing enormous crops of millet, which forms the national food. The forests also are of vast extent, and contain besides timber, much game the revers teem with fish, and pearl oysters abound in the river mouths. The country is rich in metals, copper, silver lead, and gold being mined in the Sungari Valley. So perhaps those who so ardently desire to possess the country are not without method in their madness.

Poor Mr. Vincent Crummles's humble efforts at dramatic realism with the help of a real pump and real water would attract little attention nowadays, one fears. But he would certainly have felt a kindly fellow-feeling for those enthusiasts who are now arranging a performance of Meyerbeer's opera "Robert the Devil" in the very castle which that redoubtable Count of Normandy formerly inhabited. It is now the property of a M. Cosserat, who has recently been conducting extensive excavations and "restorations" there. The old foundations have been laid bare, and allow one to realise what a stronghold, both strategically and actually, the old fortress was. It is no doubt these proceedings which brought about the present scheme of producing the opera in the open air on the actual spot where the scene is laid. One would like to know what old Count Robert would say were he to hear of his fortress being turned into a playhouse.

The "Apaches" of Paris are by no means put out of heart by the public attention which has of late been paid to them if anything it has incited them to further exertions. Fancy what a commotion there would be if the following affair had taken place at Higher Broughton, say. Being only at Courbevoie very little notice is taken of it. Some young Parisians who were wrangling a few nights ago in the Place of Victor Hugo saw an old man come out of a cafe. "At least we won't go back without some fun" said one of them. Immediately the whole band, about a dozen in all drew out pistols and fired at the unfortunate old gentleman who fell to the ground with three bullets in the shoulder and one in the chest. Anxious to do their work thoroughly, they then surrounded him and beat him severely, fracturing his skull in two places. After this beginning they warmed to their work, scoured the neighbourhood, knocked two more people on the head, sacked several shops, and were arrested after a pitched battle in the small hours of the morning. Poor M. Rebourg, who was their first victim, is fatally injured. Let us be thankful that each of us is a happy english child, or at least that we do not live at Courbevoie.

A correspondent of an Australian paper forwards some interesting particulars of the way in which the Australian black duck, who makes her nest a mile or more from the water, conveys her young to it, carrying them two or three at a time, on her back, between her outstretched wings and neck. The ducklings when hatched have remarkably long and sharp claws, with which they cling very tenaciously to the feathers of the old bird. The writer proceeds to relate a recent incident which happened to a friend. While resting quietly under the shade of a tree on the banks of the river Murray a black duck alighted on the water a short distance from where he lay. He remained quiet, and from the back of the duck two or three ducklings slipped into the water. The old one led them to an overhanging part of the bank, hid them there, and then took wing returning in about twenty minutes with more ducklings, whom she conducted to the same hiding-place and again departed. Before she returned again some crows found out the hiding-place of the ducklings, and the writer's informant thought it necessary to interfere. While he was engaged in driving away the crows the duck arrived with more ducklings, and was greatly distressed at the turn affairs had taken. Eventually she gathered her little brood of eight or nine together and hastened to seek a more secure place.

Can any kind philologist assist an unhappy nation in the search for a word? It seems that some word is necessary to describe the people of Panama. As it is at present there is a hopeless confusion. Some people call them Panamese, and among other names are Panamanians, Panamans, Panamians, Panamanos, Panamists, and last of all there is the weird name Isthmians. Our friends across the Atlantic wish to come to accord in respect to a name for their lately adopted brethren, but they say, and most of us will agree with them, that none of those quoted is sufficiently beautiful to justify adoption. The Manchester Guard an unkindly suggests that Panamaniacs might do.

Modern naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined, and a combat between two fleets means the expenditure of vast sums of money. Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warships like the Kasuga or Nyashin and calculating the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first-named ship carries four cannon of 300 millimetre, which by the way, cost £7,000 each. One of these guns can fire two shots per minute, and every shot costs £30 thus in five minutes these four cannon can discharge forty bombs at a cost of £3,200. The smaller cannon—that is, of 150 millimetere calibre—cost each £3,600, and every shot they fire means an expenditure of £14. They are very rapid, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon could discharge shot to the value of nearly £7,000.

A well-dressed man of Japan, entering a London twopenny tube train the other night, took a seat opposite a dusty-looking navvy engrossed in the war news of an evening paper. By-and-by the latter looked up, his eye met that of the Japanese, and he impulsively stretched forth a large toil-stained hand which was heartily shaken by the other

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 17TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall in Rajputana and at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Mangalore, Calicut and Bangalore, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is from ·07 to ·11 in defect of normal in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Winds are variable and fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Karachi and Bhavnagar and the minimum from 7° to 9° in Central India and at Ajmer, Ahmednagar and Bijapur. The maximum varied from 103° at Cuddapah to 76° at Jask and the minimum from 78° at Cochin and Bijapur to 53° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in the extreme north.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Lahore.

Weather is fine everywhere except in the Punjab and the United Provinces where it appears to be slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.

Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter:

"I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Murray has had an ice accident at St. Moritz, to which he went a week or two ago for rest and a holiday. The accident caused slight concussion of the brain, but happily Mr. Murray is now well on the way to recovery.

Mr. Austin F. Harrison, who is a son of Mr Frederic Harrison, has written a book on the subject of German expansion. He lives in Germany and so writes from a close study of the movement that has made Germany a colonising nation. The book, which Messrs. Harper announce, cannot fail to have interest for English readers.

Canon Cheyne has for a long time, been engaged upon a new translation of the Book of Psalms. The attention which his original work attracted will be well remembered. This new one may be regarded as reflecting the progress of Biblical criticism since then. It is in two large volumes, which Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish.

Mr. C. B. Fry is to edit a new monthly magazine called by his name, and dealing with sports and outdoor life. It will treat authoritatively but popularly of the whole field of recreation, including its physical and educational aspects. The first number will be published for April by Messrs. Newnes. We shall then be within sight of the summer's cricket, a sport which Mr. Fry is not likely to neglect.

Two volumes of Mr. William Canton's full history of the Bible Society have already appeared. He has also finished a book telling in a popular way, the story of the society, and this Mr. Murray will publish at once. It brings the record down to the present moment, when the centenary of the Bible Society is about to be celebrated, under the auspices of the King himself. Mr. Canton is at work on the final volumes of the large history.

Miss Dorothea Townsend has finished the book about the great Earl of Cork which has for long occupied her. Its importance is not confined to the fact that its subject was a very remarkable man. There is the further interest that his career stood for a good deal of history as between England and Ireland. The book, which Mr. Duckworth is to publish at once, has a large number of pictures.

Dean Farrar's life is now being issued by Messrs. Nisbet. It has been written by his eldest son with the assistance of some of the distinguished friends of the late Dean. It seeks to show how many-sided his life was, as school-master, author, preacher, and administrator. He was in touch not only with many forms of public activity but with the literary movements and literary figures of his time.

The appearance, in a sale catalogue, of a complete set of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" is an event. Sets have changed hands at prices ranging from £100 to £350. An edition of the Liber at half a guinea net is announced by Messrs Nownes. This, it is remarked, is the first time Turner's great work has been placed within the reach of the average man of small means who is interested in art. Nevertheless, it has been possible to do full justice in the method of prodution, to the original plates.

English people may find points of enlightenment in a large work which is appearing here on "American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century.' It is by Mr. Edward Stanwood and we are told that it covers—the whole ground from Colonial times to the Dingly Tariff, and is the result of a careful study of the original sources as well as of all prior works upon the history of single tariffs. It is written frankly, and avoids merely academic discussion of the theories of Protection and Free Trade. The English publishers are Messrs. Constable.

"Christian Faith in an Age of Science is the subject of a book which Messrs. Hodder are publishing. It is by Professor North Rice. It aims at showing that faith born in an unscientific age is nevertheless able to adapt itself to the very different environment of a scientific age. The history tracised of those scientific discoveries which have resulted in the development of the three characteristic ideas of modern science—the extension of the universe in space, its extension in time, and its unity.

A book which Messrs. Constable are to publish next month springs from the notable Beattie Papers. It is entitled Beattie and his Friends, and it has been prepared by Miss Forbes Demy. The Beattie Papers, which have remained untouched since 1806, have been carefully gone over, and much new correspondence brought to light. The book throws into striking relief the life, literary achievements, and influence of one of the most eminent personalities of the later eighteenth century in Scotland. Much information is also given regarding great people of Beattie's time like Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and David Garrick.

Mr. C. J. Cornish has written the biography of Sir William Flower, who was so well known as the director of the Natural History Museum. That was a position which, apart from his own reputation as a naturalist, brought him into contact with many interesting people. The English naturalist or hunter who goes to foreign parts often sends home his most interesting specimens to the Natural History Museum. Thus Sir William Flower's correspondence should be an informing commentary on the advance, in our time, of natural history. Messrs. Macmillan are publishing the book.

The story of a great English potter, William Adams the favourite pupil of Wedgwood, is told in a book which Messrs Chapman are about to publish. It has been edited by Mr. William Turner and it gives an account not only of Adams but of his family who were also devoted to his art. The claim is made that—in the productions of William Adams, of Greengates, there is an originality of conception and a delicacy of finish which have placed his reputation high up in the world of Staffordshire potters in general and of the makers of jasper ware in particular. Professor Church has declared his jasper ware to be next in quality to that of Wedgwood himself.

Sir Robert Giffen has written an interesting introduction for the collection of his "Economic Studies," which Messrs. Bell are to publish. Speaking of the papers he says:—I have always avoided discussing the direct issue between Free Trade and Protection but not from any doubts on the subject. The argument for Free Trade generally, as expounded by the great authorities from Adam Smith downwards appears to me complete, both theoretically and experimentally; while our experience under Free Trade is surely a demonstration that a State which says 'Hands off!" to its Government in matters of business does better for itself than by letting Government intermeddle.

Miss Jane Findlater has written a volume of essays, which Messrs. Nisbet are to publish. It is entitled, "Stones from a Glass-house." A monograph on Browing, by Professor Dowden, will appear soon in the Temple Biographies. It deals both with the man and his work. Wraxall's Memoirs is to be the next volume in the Dryden House series, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The writer was Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall Bart., and the period of which he wrote was 1741-1786. Mr. Mortimer Menpes's "Whistler as I knew Him" is to be published by Messrs. Black early in March. It contains over a hundred full-page facsimile in colour and tint of Whistler's Work. Edgar Allan Poe's "Gold Bug" and Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" are being added to Putnam's Ariel Booklets. Kant as a Democratic Politician"—probably a startling title to many—is the subject of an essay by Karl Blind in the new number of the "Westminister Review.

Mr. Gosse has been telling his French friends that his name is French, and that he is of French Huguenot extraction, but that he was brought up in a tradition of hatred to the land from which the family had been driven. His father, the naturalist, though a great traveller, never set foot in France, and Mr. Gosse thinks that there was not one French book in the library of the house he was brought up in. The Mr. Gosse we know, has, in spite of the Preacher, decidedly departed from the way in which he was brought up. The Library of the House of Lords will not lack for French books, one may feel certain.

In the biographical sketch of Herbert Spencer in this month's "Blackwood" it is stated that, at a time when failure stared him in the face and his small means were being frittered away in the publication of books that did not pay their expenses, he would gladly have accepted such a post as that of Inspector of Prisons which Lord "Derby unsuccessfully tried to obtain for him. The Law Times," commenting on this, regrets the chance lost, expressing the opinion that his criticism of prison—luminous, forthright and downright as it could not have failed to be—would have been of inestimable value, and have stimulated and hastened the reformer in his task.

Sir Francis Burnand has publicly assured Mr. John de Soyres in the columns of the 'Athenæum" that by the passage in his book about Maurice FitzGerald and Adrain Harley he meant no more than he believes his old friend Mr. George Meredith means by his disclaimer; and that he certainly did not mean to identify FitzGerald, a man he was very fond of, with a purely selfish and unprincipled character. But he can testify on oath that Mr. Meredith used to speak of FitzGerald as the Wise Youth. Should his Records and Reminiscences proceed to a third edition he will take such opportunity as Mr. Methuen may offer to introduce the statement of Mr. John de Soyres containing Mr. Meredith's disclaimer.

It is reported that Boris Sarafoff, the insurgent leader in Macedonia, has purchased a motor-car for use in his next campaign.

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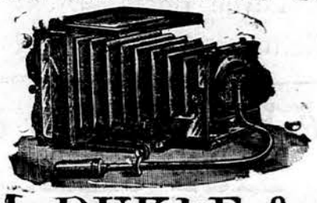

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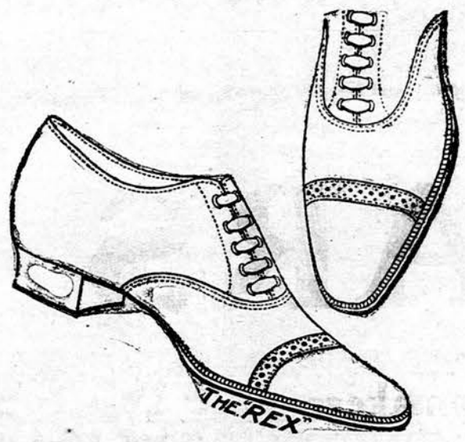

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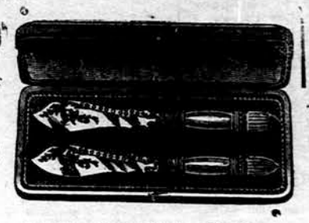

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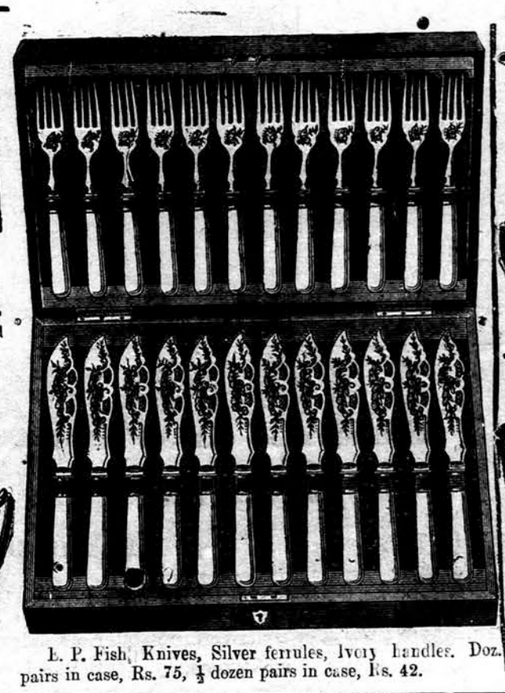

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